

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,126

PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1970

Established 1887

Hijackers, Ignoring Pleas, Hold Boeing With 100 for 2d Day

SEOUL, April 2, Thursday (UPI).—A Japanese cabinet minister failed yesterday to persuade a group of sword-wielding hijackers to free 100 passengers and crew they have been holding hostage for more than 40 hours in a jetliner at Seoul's Kimpo Airport.

Some of the hostages were reported to be near collapse. The hijackers, from a Japanese Communist student group called the Red Army, rejected a plea from Japanese Transportation Minister Tsuneshiro Hashimoto that they free their prisoners. Instead, they served an ultimatum that the Japan Air Lines Boeing-747 hijet they hijacked in Japan early Tuesday be allowed to take off for North Korea at 6 a.m. today.

More than three hours after the deadline, the plane with its hostages was still sitting at the airport. On instructions from Tokyo, South Korean authorities have denied the plane technical assistance needed to take off for the North Korean capital at Pyongyang.

A report from Seoul radio said Japanese officials at the Kimpo control tower reopened radio negotiations with the hijackers after the 6 a.m. deadline.

This conversation was reported from the tower to the hijacked aircraft.

Japanese Ambassador Masahide Kanayama: "Let the passengers out and you will then be permitted to go to North Korea. Permission to land in North Korea has been given by the North Korean authorities."

South Korean Defense Minister Chung Hae-Huk: "Let the passengers off the plane. If you don't, you will not be able to fly. This is your last chance."

An unidentified Japanese student hijacker replied by radio: "We cannot believe you."

The hijackers have accepted food, water and blankets for the passengers from the JAL office in Seoul. They also requested medicine, but JAL officials would not say why.

South Korean authorities said radio reports from the plane indicated the hijackers had been eating the food sent aboard for all 115 on the plane and that the passengers had had nothing since a snack served soon after takeoff Tuesday.

The plane's captain, under control of the hijackers, pleaded that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

South Korean authorities said radio reports from the plane indicated the hijackers had been eating the food sent aboard for all 115 on the plane and that the passengers had had nothing since a snack served soon after takeoff Tuesday.

The plane's captain, under control of the hijackers, pleaded that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

South Korean authorities said radio reports from the plane indicated the hijackers had been eating the food sent aboard for all 115 on the plane and that the passengers had had nothing since a snack served soon after takeoff Tuesday.

The plane's captain, under control of the hijackers, pleaded that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

South Korean authorities said radio reports from the plane indicated the hijackers had been eating the food sent aboard for all 115 on the plane and that the passengers had had nothing since a snack served soon after takeoff Tuesday.

The plane's captain, under control of the hijackers, pleaded that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

South Korean authorities said radio reports from the plane indicated the hijackers had been eating the food sent aboard for all 115 on the plane and that the passengers had had nothing since a snack served soon after takeoff Tuesday.

The plane's captain, under control of the hijackers, pleaded that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

South Korean authorities said radio reports from the plane indicated the hijackers had been eating the food sent aboard for all 115 on the plane and that the passengers had had nothing since a snack served soon after takeoff Tuesday.

The plane's captain, under control of the hijackers, pleaded that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

South Korean authorities said radio reports from the plane indicated the hijackers had been eating the food sent aboard for all 115 on the plane and that the passengers had had nothing since a snack served soon after takeoff Tuesday.

The plane's captain, under control of the hijackers, pleaded that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

South Korean authorities said radio reports from the plane indicated the hijackers had been eating the food sent aboard for all 115 on the plane and that the passengers had had nothing since a snack served soon after takeoff Tuesday.

The plane's captain, under control of the hijackers, pleaded that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

South Korean authorities said radio reports from the plane indicated the hijackers had been eating the food sent aboard for all 115 on the plane and that the passengers had had nothing since a snack served soon after takeoff Tuesday.

The plane's captain, under control of the hijackers, pleaded that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

South Korean authorities said radio reports from the plane indicated the hijackers had been eating the food sent aboard for all 115 on the plane and that the passengers had had nothing since a snack served soon after takeoff Tuesday.

The plane's captain, under control of the hijackers, pleaded that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

South Korean authorities said radio reports from the plane indicated the hijackers had been eating the food sent aboard for all 115 on the plane and that the passengers had had nothing since a snack served soon after takeoff Tuesday.

The plane's captain, under control of the hijackers, pleaded that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

South Korean authorities said radio reports from the plane indicated the hijackers had been eating the food sent aboard for all 115 on the plane and that the passengers had had nothing since a snack served soon after takeoff Tuesday.



VICTORIAN WASHDAY—Sitting in the lap of Victoria is Allen Stevens, under contract to give the statue its traditional spring cleaning. The statue is part of the Victoria Memorial in front of Buckingham Palace.

By World Mercy Group in Britain

Inquiry Asked Into Charges Israel Tortures Prisoners

LONDON, April 1 (NYT).—Amnesty International, a respected private organization, called today for an inquiry into charges that Israel tortures Arab prisoners.

In a report issued tonight, the group detailed complaints from a number of Arabs formerly imprisoned or held for investigation in Israel. The report concluded:

"If these allegations are true, then extremely brutal torture is used on a not inconsiderable number of those detained. They (the tortures) would also seem to imply that such ill treatment is continuing up to the present time."

Amnesty said it was publishing the "report with the deepest regret." It acknowledged the "generally liberal nature of the regime within Israel" and conceded the need for "strict security measures" in a country threatened by guerrilla warfare.

"Nevertheless," Amnesty said, "it cannot ignore, even within such a regime, the apparent existence of practices which are abhorrent to the conscience of mankind."

Delayed a Year

In deference to Israel, Amnesty said, publication of the report was delayed for nearly a year. During that time efforts were pressed privately to get the Israeli government to agree to a commission of inquiry.

But the international executive committee of Amnesty, a British-based organization for helping prisoners of conscience everywhere

worldwide, during last August's riots, the move, a concession to Catholic demands, came as sectarian disturbances of the Easter holiday continued.

Sir Arthur Young, head of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, announced that he had asked Scotland Yard to hold an inquiry into the death of Samuel Devanny, a Catholic who died at his home in Londonderry following last August's riots.

Mr. Devanny, a 46-year-old father of nine, said police burst into his home and battered him on the head.

He had 33 stitches. A few months later he died of a heart attack, which his family said was brought on by the police beating.

More Troops Sent In

Truckloads of troop reinforcements rolled up, led by "heavy squads" of specially picked soldiers trained to penetrate riots and pull out ringleaders.

Army vehicles came under a hail of bricks, stones and bottles.

The new violence flared after a weekend of Easter parades which were marred by incidents in the capital and three other towns.

The army said a crowd of about 400 Catholics gathered outside a public house a few hundred yards from where 25 soldiers were injured in last night's clash with teen-agers.

A spokesman said they seemed in good humor at first. Then they suddenly advanced on military vehicles, waving Republican flags.

At the same time, about 100 Protestants gathered. Police were pulled out, and the area sealed off by troops.

A police spokesman said, "It is very much an army operation."

The army said at midnight that the trouble was spread over an area of two square miles.

"Troops are moving in to deal with trouble in various places," said a spokesman. "It flares up in quite a number of places."

Reds Step Up War in Vietnam; U.S. Loss Is Worst in 8 Months

38 GIs Slain, 184 Wounded In 128 Actions

By Terence Smith

SAIGON, April 1 (NYT).—After six months of relative quiet, the Vietnam war flared up today with a coordinated series of enemy shellings and ground attacks against American and South Vietnamese targets throughout the country.

A total of 115 shellings and 13 ground assaults were reported by the U.S. Command.

The attacks cost the lives of at least 38 Americans, according to official reports. Military spokesmen said that they expected that figure to rise as additional reports are received from the field.

Half the American casualties occurred during a bitter, four-hour enemy attack on a forward artillery base near the Cambodian border.

Losses Reported

A total of 65 South Vietnamese and about 240 enemy troops were reported killed, while 184 Americans and 176 South Vietnamese were listed as wounded in the initial reports.

So far as the allies were concerned, it was the costliest night of fighting in Vietnam in eight months. On Aug. 13, 1969, about 50 Americans and a dozen South Vietnamese died in the last comparable countrywide series of shellings.

Parade U.S. officers described the attacks today as a major enemy effort and said that they expected the intensified battlefield action to continue for at least two or three days more.

"We have been expecting this sort of thing, based on the intelligence that has been coming in," one senior American officer said. "This seems to be the start of the spring-summer campaign that has been mentioned repeatedly by prisoners and in documents we've picked up."

Despite the intensity of the attacks, few American officers seemed to expect them to grow into a full-scale offensive. "I doubt they can sustain this level of activity for more than a few days," a ranking officer said. "They haven't made the preparations for a long-term campaign."

Many members of the U.S. Command said that they believed (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



NEW FORCES—A group of Cambodian students march past a tank in a Phnom Penh street as they begin military training to prepare against a possible Viet Cong attack.

Reds Attacking Cambodian Posts; Phnom Penh Rejects 'Hot Pursuit'

By T. D. Allman

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, April 1 (UPI).—Official Cambodian sources today reported new Vietnamese Communist attacks against government troops near the border.

The Cambodian government, meantime, denounced the American military doctrine of "hot pursuit" into Cambodia.

The government also denied a claim made by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, reportedly from Peking, that three battalions of the Cambodian Army had rallied to the deposed chief of state's support.

According to the brief military communiqué, the attack began yesterday near the town of Snuol, about 100 miles northeast of Phnom Penh near the Vietnamese border.

The communiqué said that "several thousand Viet Cong and North Vietnamese combatants, well armed, entered in force in the Snuol region of Kratie Province and attacked a detachment of national army forces."

The statement said the fighting was taking place about seven miles southeast of Snuol and six miles from the border.

Plantation Area

Snuol, an area of rubber plantations and thick jungle, has long been a region where Cambodian and Communist troops coexisted.

Military observers here said the chief significance of the attack was that it appeared to be another sign that the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese intended to put increasing military pressure on government outposts in the border regions.

Many observers here feel that the attacks against the outposts are designed both to secure the Cambodian sanctuaries in the event the new regime should attempt to drive the Communists out by force, and to intimidate the

Phnom Penh government at a time when the possibility for negotiations still remains open.

The scene of the fighting also lies near Route 13, the main highway connecting Phnom Penh and the northeastern provinces.

In the area, the highway loops toward the Vietnamese border, in many places skirting the frontier by as little as three miles. Several Route 13, military sources said, would cut off the four northeastern provinces from overland communication with the capital.

The government communiqué concluded that fighting was continuing in the Snuol area, and conceded that "the government side has suffered losses." The number of losses, military sources said, was thought to be high, though details were not available.

In an accompanying communiqué, the government refused to accept the American military doctrine of "hot pursuit" into Cambodia. "The Government of Cambodia," the statement said, "makes

it known in regard to this subject that it formally protests such authorization. Refusal to the policy of strict neutrality Cambodia will never recognize that 'right of pursuit' to be exercised on its territory. The communiqué added that "the Government of Cambodia intends also to protect against all violation of Cambodian territory by foreign forces, whatever camp they come from."

Hanoi Denies Attacks

HONG KONG, April 1 (Reuters).—The Hanoi radio today denied that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces had attacked Cambodia's frontier provinces.

The Vietnamese-language broadcast, quoting the Vietnamese News Agency, said, "North Vietnam respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cambodia."

"The fact is that puppet Saigon troops crossed the border into Cambodia and launched military operations with the support of American forces," it added.

Army Widens Medina Charge To Include All My Lai Deaths

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI).—Ernest L. Medina was charged today by the Army with responsibility for the deaths of 175 civilians at My Lai, the Associated Press reported.

The 33-year-old captain, from Fort Benning, Ga., told a news conference at the Pentagon some weeks before charges were placed against him that he did not order a massacre and that none was reported to him.

An Army spokesman said today the new charge was brought against Capt. Medina because "it is not usual to charge a man both with committing and concealing a crime."

The new charge has, in effect, been substituted for an earlier charge that he knew that members of his unit had committed felonies and had wrongfully concealed such knowledge from the authorities," the spokesman said.

The additional charge was signed by Lt. Col. Herman L. West, head of the troop command at Fort McPherson, Ga., where Capt. Medina is now stationed.

The Army has never said how many persons were killed at My Lai. However, Lt. William L. Calley Jr., 26, a platoon leader, has been accused of 102 separate murders. Sgt. David Mitchell is accused of assault with intent to murder 31 civilians.

The Army said Capt. Medina could be considered a "principal" in a murder, even if he merely "counseled another" in a way that led to the killing. Thus he could be convicted under the Uniform Code of Military Justice even if he did not order any killings.

Under the earlier charges, Capt. Medina was facing a possible death penalty, which also could be given under the new charge.

So far 35 enlisted men and officers have been charged in connection with the My Lai incident. Eleven have been charged with taking part in the alleged massacre and 14, including Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster, former commander of the Americal Division, have been accused of concealing the facts of the incident.

Woman Captive Shot on Riviera Besieged French Gunmen Hold 2 Hostages

VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-MER, France, April 1 (AP).—Four trigger-happy gunmen led by an escapee from a mental hospital barricaded themselves in a room in the plush Versailles Hotel here with two hostages and stubbornly refused police appeals to surrender tonight.

A 73-year-old German and a 57-year-old Frenchman, both tourists, have been held captive since dawn. The German's wife was shot as she tried to flee this morning and was released so she could be taken to a hospital. The Frenchman's wife was released without explanation this afternoon.

Terence Sowden-Cubitt, an English tourist, and his family of five were in a room next to the gangsters when they heard a burst of submachine-gun fire at 6 a.m.

Mr. Sowden-Cubitt barricaded his door and windows with beds. He said the family huddled for four hours before the gangsters promised police that the family could pass in front of their door to leave the hotel.

The gangsters allowed the English family to leave when they learned that one of the children was a diabetic and was due to receive an insulin injection.

Mr. Sowden-Cubitt, an English tourist, and his family of five were in a room next to the gangsters when they heard a burst of submachine-gun fire at 6 a.m.

Mr. Sowden-Cubitt barricaded his door and windows with beds. He said the family huddled for four hours before the gangsters promised police that the family could pass in front of their door to leave the hotel.

The gangsters allowed the English family to leave when they learned that one of the children was a diabetic and was due to receive an insulin injection.

Mr. Sowden-Cubitt, an English tourist, and his family of five were in a room next to the gangsters when they heard a burst of submachine-gun fire at 6 a.m.

weeks ago. The other three men were not identified.

Rene Mathieu, a police commissioner from Nice who knew Sorini because he once arrested him, was leading the long and futile negotiations with the gunmen by telephone.

At one point, Sorini proposed: "Give us a car in front of the door ready to leave. Don't follow us. Give us time to make 100 kilometers (62 miles) in the direction of Italy, and we'll free the hostages."

Mr. Mathieu refused. Sorini then made another proposal. "We'll leave the hostages in the room. We will come out voluntarily and take you in the car with us to be sure we're not machine-gunned. We will free you along the road," he said.

"That's enough fooling around," Mr. Mathieu retorted.

Mr. Mathieu said, "They're very suspicious. There's no way of knowing how long the suspense will last, maybe until tonight, maybe until tomorrow."

The four men checked in at the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

weeks ago. The other three men were not identified.

Rene Mathieu, a police commissioner from Nice who knew Sorini because he once arrested him, was leading the long and futile negotiations with the gunmen by telephone.

At one point, Sorini proposed: "Give us a car in front of the door ready to leave. Don't follow us. Give us time to make 100 kilometers (62 miles) in the direction of Italy, and we'll free the hostages."

Mr. Mathieu refused. Sorini then made another proposal. "We'll leave the hostages in the room. We will come out voluntarily and take you in the car with us to be sure we're not machine-gunned. We will free you along the road," he said.

"That's enough fooling around," Mr. Mathieu retorted.

Mr. Mathieu said, "They're very suspicious. There's no way of knowing how long the suspense will last, maybe until tonight, maybe until tomorrow."

The four men checked in at the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

weeks ago. The other three men were not identified.

Rene Mathieu, a police commissioner from Nice who knew Sorini because he once arrested him, was leading the long and futile negotiations with the gunmen by telephone.

Soviet General's Diary Smuggled to West

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 1.—The insane asylum diary of Soviet Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko, who was declared mad in Tashkent five weeks ago for his protest against the invasion of Czechoslovakia and the trials of Crimean Tatars, has been smuggled to the West by his wife.

The diary is a horror story of torture, straitjackets and solitary confinement for the man the Russians refused to bring to trial for fear of publicity.

In an accompanying letter dated March 3, Zinaida M. Grigorenko, his wife, accuses the government of declaring mad a man whose only crime was his "intellectual honesty" and confining him in a place that will eventually turn him mad.

"I appeal to all democratic organizations that defend the rights of man," she writes. "Help me save my husband!" The letter and diary were smuggled to the International Committee

for the Defense of the Rights of Man.

Gen. Grigorenko has been in the news since his arrest in Tashkent last May. In October, two young Scandinavians



Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko

Describes Life in Asylum

were arrested in GUM, Moscow's largest department store, for distributing leaflets demanding his release. In January, two Russians and a Belgian were arrested for distributing more leaflets.

The diary begins last May 3 when Gen. Grigorenko, 63, arrived in Tashkent to testify at the trial of the Crimean Tatars. Throughout the subsequent eight months of physical and mental torture, he was able to set down the events of each day and to interpret them in a style that is sometimes humorous, sometimes grim, but never despairing.

June 15 (two days after he began a hunger strike in his Tashkent cell): "They begin to feed me forcibly. I am astonished at first by their haste. Then I understand: They want to break me quickly. They tie me in a straitjacket, then begin beating and strangling me."

June 16 to 19: "Forced feeding every day. I resist as best I can. They beat me, then strangle me again. They twist (Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

Seized German Envoy Says Kidnappers Will Free Him

GUATEMALA CITY, April 1 (Reuters).—The kidnapped West German Ambassador Count Karl von Spreti today contacted his embassy and said he was well and expected to be released soon.

The 62-year-old ambassador, who is said to be suffering from a heart ailment, was seized near his home here by a group of armed youths yesterday afternoon.

Embassy secretary Gerhard Mikesh said the ambassador sent a card to his embassy today saying he was being held by the Armed Rebel Forces (FAR) and that he was being treated well.

The card, apparently written by the count, gave no indication what ransom, if any, his captors expected, Mr. Mikesh said.

The abduction in this Central American republic followed the pattern of previous kidnappings here and in Brazil, Argentina and the Dominican Republic.

Move to Bar Asylum
BUENOS AIRES, April 1 (AP).—Argentina will propose to the Organization of American States that member nations not grant political asylum to prisoners freed in exchange for kidnappers.

On Sunday Argentine right-wingers failed in an attempt to arrest Soviet diplomat Yuri Fylov.

The Russian, first Communist diplomat to be seized in the series of political abductions, escaped when a policeman opened fire as the kidnappers forced the diplomat to drive off with them in an embassy limousine.

The proposal, spurred by two kidnappers in Argentina in less than a week, will be presented to the OAS foreign ministers' meeting scheduled for July 20 in Santo Domingo, Mr. Martin said.

Inquiry Asked Into Charges Israelis Torture Prisoners
(Continued from Page 1)

membership. It promised to produce all the evidence it had before such an inquiry.

The report gave four case histories in summary, without the use of real names, to indicate the type of information it had received from Arabs who said they had been prisoners in Israel proper or in the former Arab territories occupied during the war of June, 1967.

The first case was of a man from Gaza who was arrested in June, 1967, and held for interrogation for two months. He said he was beaten up by a group of soldiers, slapped on the chest and flogged, slashed on the back with a knife and burned on the back and hands

with lighted cigarettes. He also said four of his teeth had been broken during the questioning. Amnesty said it had photographs of his injuries and medical reports on them.

The second case was of a taxi driver from Nablus, a former Jordanian town now in the occupied West Bank, who was arrested in November, 1967.

The taxi driver said he had been subjected to electric shocks, given a glass of urine to drink, suspended by the wrists from a window bar in a cell, whipped and tormented by soldiers in various ways.

A third man, arrested in July, 1968, said he had alligator clips attached to his ears and genitals and an electric current passed between them. He said his fingers were crushed between door hinges and a water hose inserted into his mouth, among other tortures too gruesome to mention.

The fourth case cited was of a 16-year-old girl arrested in March, 1968. She said she was thrown on the floor and beaten with a metal rod, kicked and punched.

Amnesty said that in none of these four cases were any charges eventually placed. The implication was that the alleged tortures were for the purpose of extracting information.

Israeli Reply
JERUSALEM, April 1 (Reuters).—The Israeli Foreign Ministry said tonight it was astonished at the report in London accusing Israel of torturing Arab prisoners.

A ministry spokesman said the report was based on "uninvestigated allegations."

He said the Israeli government had offered to provide facilities for investigation of such complaints and had itself investigated many of those that Amnesty had documented in an earlier report in May last year.

But the new report contains "unspecific and undocumented charges by anonymous complainants," the spokesman added.

He said it is now difficult to see how the Israeli government can place its trust in the goodwill and sense of fairness of Amnesty International and continue cooperating with it.

N.Y. Police Seize Heroin Valued At \$30 Million
NEW YORK, April 1 (UPI).—Police yesterday seized 62 pounds of pure heroin, worth about \$30 million, in a raid on a midtown hotel room.

Detectives found the heroin stuffed into five-pound plastic bags stashed in a suitcase under the bed. It was 87 percent pure and when cut for resale to addicts would have made more than 600 pounds of diluted heroin.

Police arrested two Argentinians, Raul Leguizamón, 52, and Alberto Díaz, 45. Detectives said they had smuggled the drug into the country.

New Rome Hotel Strike
ROME, April 1 (AP).—Rome hotel employees have decided to call another three-day strike by April 13 after a similar walkout interrupted hotel service during the Easter weekend. Their unions said the strikes were to reinforce demands for higher pay, job security and regular work shifts.

Turks Bury Quake Dead Without Rites

Haste to Reduce Risk of Epidemic

GEDIZ, April 1 (UPI).—Religious leaders released devout Moslems from traditional funeral rites today so that victims of western Turkey's earthquakes could be buried as quickly as possible.

Already, this stricken town, 140 miles south of Istanbul, has acquired a vast new graveyard containing 963 bodies—most of the 1,064 persons counted so far as having been killed by the quakes. A proclamation from religious leaders declared the dead would be recognized as martyrs and could be buried as such. This would release relatives of quake victims from the necessity of finding water to wash the body and a shroud to wrap it, as the Moslem belief dictates.

Local officials said they were striving to get many bodies buried quickly to ward off risks of an epidemic.

Meanwhile, a Ministry of Health spokesman in Ankara denied reports from outlying villages of an incipient epidemic.

He said four children had been taken to a hospital suffering from exposure and probably influenza, but that there was no spread of disease.

He said two hospitals—one American and one provided by the International Red Cross—had been set up. Medicines and drugs had been rushed to the area.

Tremors continued to shake the area today, but they were very slight. A spokesman at Istanbul Observatory said instruments had registered 250 quakes in the last 24 hours up to 0700 GMT today.

Since then, and until late afternoon, there had been some 50 more. An official announcement said all servicemen with families in the quake area would be released immediately. Many planned to travel directly to their homes to care for their families.

Interior Ministry figures stayed at 806 for the total of injured. The focus of rescue efforts today, as warm weather brought relief after days of constant rain, was on the five or six remaining hospitals that have still not been visited since the start of the quakes four days ago.

Helicopters were diverted to the villages and engineers repaired sagging holes in narrow roads. International aid began to increase in answer to appeals from the Turkish government.

Two British Royal Air Force planes were scheduled to arrive tonight with 70 tents, 4,000 blankets and five tons of rice as Britain's first contribution.

Kuwait sent blankets, medicines and tents, and Iran has already flown in medicines, tractors and blankets.

West Germany has sent mainly food and the United States has trucked in drugs, fresh water, field kitchens, stoves, generators, tents and medical personnel.

Top Viet Cong, Hanoi Delegates Skip Paris Talks
PARIS, April 1 (UPI).—Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, chief of the Viet Cong delegation to the Vietnam peace talks, left Paris today for Moscow and will not return in time for tomorrow's session of the four-sided talks, the Communist delegation announced.

The delegation said Mrs. Binh was invited to the Soviet Union by the World Peace Council and will not return to the French capital until April 6.

Communist sources said chief Hanoi negotiator Xuan Thuy will also be absent from this week's meeting and indicated that the absence of the two top Communist negotiators means there will be no peace initiatives from the Communist side.

Museum Guards Stage Walkout In Florence, Sicily
FLORENCE, April 1 (AP).—Florence's museums and galleries and all the museums and archaeological sites on the island of Sicily were closed today by a strike of custodians.

Tourists walked away in disappointment before the closed gates of the Uffizi Gallery and Pitti Palace, in Florence, and the ancient Greek temples and other sites in Sicily. In Florence, the strike will end at midnight, but in Sicily, the unions had called for an indefinite walkout.

The strike in Sicily was the resumption of a walkout that started last week but was interrupted over the weekend for three days of labor truce to accommodate Easter tourists.

The custodians of most museums and archaeological sites in Italy are state employees. They are seeking higher pay.

Secure Slogan
ROME, April 1 (UPI).—Traffic safety campaigns have had little noticeable effect in Italy, but Mario Cimica, a writer for the newspaper Il Tempo, yesterday suggested a slogan which he said would be sure to work: "The motorist who passes in a curve or cannot stand being passed is sexually insecure."

American National Interests Commissary A.N.I.C.
Cooperative Supermarket featuring principal American Products and Specialties (Serving the American Community for 25 years)
285 Rue Marechal
Paris (18e).
Tel: MARcelot 32-64.

CHUNN
Perfumes
Unusual Candles, Glasses, Soap
Genuine & authentic export discount
45 Rue de Valenciennes, PARIS
Tel: Polce-Bergère 1. 224 4200/2404



BEARING WITNESS—Called as witnesses at trial of 34 persons accused of violating martial law were, from left: former president of parliament Dimitrios Pappaspyrion, former minister George Rallis and former Premier Panayiotis Canellopoulos.

Athens Court Finds 6 Guilty Of Spreading 'False Reports'

ATHENS, April 2 (AP).—A Greek military court early today found six persons guilty of violating martial law by publishing "false reports likely to cause anxiety among the public" in the Athens newspaper Ethnos.

Five publishers and editors and an ex-cabinet minister received prison sentences ranging from 13 months to five years, with fines from \$5,988 to \$10,000.

'Won't See Elections'
ATHENS, April 1 (UPI).—The judge at the trial of the former Greek cabinet minister and five newspaper executives today told the defendants they "would not live long enough" to see elections in Greece.

The six were charged with spreading false reports through an interview in the newspaper Ethnos with former Industry Minister Ioannis Zigiadis, who urged creation of a "national unity" government.

Publisher Constantinos Kyriakidis was asked why Ethnos chose to interview Mr. Zigiadis, 58, who served under former Premier George Papandreu. He replied that the newspaper wanted the view of all politicians and reminded the court that Premier George Papandreu had promised to hold elections.

Judge Vassilios Halamiras interrupted, saying Mr. Zigiadis and other politicians "will not live long enough to see elections."

The elections will take place when Zigiadis and his other colleagues are no longer alive.

'Would Wait Century'
Mr. Zigiadis then spoke out: "If I had to wait a century, I would take part in the elections."

Testifying in his own defense, Mr. Zigiadis said that if he were convicted it would mark the first time in history that someone was condemned for "anti-national propaganda because he appealed for a national unity government."

The prosecutor said freedom of the press must be exercised according to existing laws. At present, Greece has martial law.

In another trial before a military tribunal, deposed Premier Panayiotis Canellopoulos testified in defense of some of the 34 defendants on trial for their lives on charges of trying to overthrow the government.

Asked for his stand on violence, Mr. Canellopoulos replied: "You should have asked me what I thought about violence when, as prime minister of the country, I saw my home invaded by armed men, who took me from my bed-room, who would kill me and what violence brings victory and what violence is important compared to what could have been done and can one day happen."

The former premier testified that retired Gen. George Ioannidis, among those facing the sedition charges, was one of the most able officers in the Greek Army and a staunch anti-Communist.

The prosecution also put on the stand Greek security officials to counter defendants' charges of police torture.

Lt. Col. Panayiotis Mavroliadis testified that no torture or crimes occurred under his command. "I never used torture, because I want to have my conscience at peace."

Meanwhile, records showed today that an Athens court last night sentenced the publishers of six Greek newspapers to prison terms for publishing papers with more than the number of pages allowed by the Press Ministry.

Sentences of four months and ten days each were announced for publishers George Athanasiadis of Vradyni, Savvas Constantopoulos of Methyros Komnos, Costas Kalogeris of Nea Politia and Christos Lambriakis of Ta Nea. Naxos.

France Urges World Talks On Indochina
PARIS, April 1 (AP).—France today called for an international conference on Indochina to bring to an end the fighting in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

In a communique following the weekly cabinet meeting, the government said recent developments in Cambodia and Laos have indicated that the Vietnam conflict was now engulfing all of Southeast Asia.

"The French government," said the communique, "is convinced that the extension of a war that tends to become indivisible can only be avoided through negotiations among all interested parties."

There is still hope the communique went on, "that the Vietnam conflict can be brought to an end through a negotiated agreement that guarantees the existence of a truly independent and neutral South Vietnam."

France, it said, is ready to participate in such a conference. The French proposal did not call for a reconvening of the nations that signed the 1954 Geneva treaty on Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, but rather called for a conference among all interested parties.

Since Gen. Charles de Gaulle's 1966 Phnom Penh speech, the French have consistently followed the line that only international guarantees could bring to an end the fighting on the Indochinese peninsula.

Gunmen Hold Two Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

hotel last night, and a hotel employee told police he thought he saw a gun in their baggage. The police came at 6 a.m. to make a routine check.

They knocked at the doors of room 108 and 116. A man peeked out the door of room 108, saw the policemen and fired a shot before slamming the door shut. The four men then tried to sneak out through the window, using knotted sheets to get to the ground. But when they saw police reinforcements surrounding the building, they changed their plans.

From balconies, the men forced their way through the bay windows of two adjoining rooms. The occupants of these rooms, Hans Tische and his wife, of Wolberg, West Germany, and Jacques Lespagnon and his wife, of Paris, were forced into one of the gangsters' rooms.

Mrs. Tische, in a moment of panic, tried to flee and was shot. After a long negotiation with Mr. Mathieu, Sorini allowed a doctor in shirt-sleeves and hands in air to enter the room to care for her. A short time later, the doctor and a hotel employee carried Mrs. Tische out on a stretcher. She was reported in serious condition in a Nice hospital.

Seated at the hotel switchboard, Mr. Mathieu continued to plead with one of the gangsters. "You're not little gangsters. You have a certain standing and you don't need hostages to come out," he pleaded. Sorini kept repeating that he had no car and would be arrested as soon as he stepped out of the hotel.

A while later Mrs. Lespagnon was released. As she walked out of the hotel, she seemed astounded by the massive deployment of police.

Just before midnight, it appeared that the gunmen and police had agreed, in principle, to a compromise.

Sorini and his band offered to release Mr. Tische, take Mr. Lespagnon with them as a hostage and release him ten kilometers away if they could keep a gun and be provided with passports.

It seemed that Mr. Mathieu refused the passports, but agreed to the other conditions.

In an earlier telephone conversation, Mr. Mathieu from the besieged hotel room, Mr. Lespagnon volunteered to go along as a hostage if that would ease a solution.

Mr. Mathieu's police assistant said the main point of disagreement was the time the gunmen would leave the hotel. The police were insisting on a speedy departure, while Sorini and his men appeared to be in no hurry.

Accused MP Resigns, Citing Age, Ill Health
LONDON, April 1 (UPI).—William Owen, jailed on charges of violating Britain's Official Secrets Act, resigned today as Labor party member of Parliament.

His attorney said the 63-year-old politician was stepping down on grounds of age and ill health and "not in any way as an admission of the pending charges against him."

Hijack May Open New Phase Of Drive on U.S.-Japan Pact
TOKYO, April 1 (AP).—The hijacking of a Japanese airliner by Communist students may be the first act in a wider drama in which U.S. relations with Japan are put to the test.

Many Japanese are saying it could be the long-expected opening of the extremist student campaign against the U.S.-Japan security treaty, scheduled to be automatically extended on a year-to-year basis in June.

Until members of the far-left Sekigunshu (Red Army) group seized the Japan Air Lines Boeing 727 nearly everyone believed the anti-treaty campaign might sputter and pop but not explode. Now they are not so sure.

The Japanese student left has been demonstrating violently against the treaty, for the return of Okinawa and against the Vietnam war for months. The agitation has been an outgrowth of the faction-ridden Zengakuren student organization, which claims a membership of 850,000 but in fact has only a few thousand activists.

The campaign of violence reached a peak last November with battles between police and students armed with Molotov cocktails. The aim was to prevent Premier Eisaku Sato from leaving for Washington talks with President Nixon on Okinawa's return.

After the bloodshed and arson of this riot, police arrested more than 1,000 students in Tokyo and 208 elsewhere, bringing to 20,000 the number of agitators put behind bars in the last two years.

Among them were 53 Red Army members, who had established an efficient training base in the foothills of Mount Fuji for a guerrilla attack on Premier Sato's official residence.

Yesterday's hijacking demonstrated, however, that there are still lots of determined extremists around who might resort to acts of terrorism.

Gunmen Hold Two Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

hotel last night, and a hotel employee told police he thought he saw a gun in their baggage. The police came at 6 a.m. to make a routine check.

They knocked at the doors of room 108 and 116. A man peeked out the door of room 108, saw the policemen and fired a shot before slamming the door shut. The four men then tried to sneak out through the window, using knotted sheets to get to the ground. But when they saw police reinforcements surrounding the building, they changed their plans.

From balconies, the men forced their way through the bay windows of two adjoining rooms. The occupants of these rooms, Hans Tische and his wife, of Wolberg, West Germany, and Jacques Lespagnon and his wife, of Paris, were forced into one of the gangsters' rooms.

Mrs. Tische, in a moment of panic, tried to flee and was shot. After a long negotiation with Mr. Mathieu, Sorini allowed a doctor in shirt-sleeves and hands in air to enter the room to care for her. A short time later, the doctor and a hotel employee carried Mrs. Tische out on a stretcher. She was reported in serious condition in a Nice hospital.

Seated at the hotel switchboard, Mr. Mathieu continued to plead with one of the gangsters. "You're not little gangsters. You have a certain standing and you don't need hostages to come out," he pleaded. Sorini kept repeating that he had no car and would be arrested as soon as he stepped out of the hotel.

A while later Mrs. Lespagnon was released. As she walked out of the hotel, she seemed astounded by the massive deployment of police.

Just before midnight, it appeared that the gunmen and police had agreed, in principle, to a compromise.

Sorini and his band offered to release Mr. Tische, take Mr. Lespagnon with them as a hostage and release him ten kilometers away if they could keep a gun and be provided with passports.

It seemed that Mr. Mathieu refused the passports, but agreed to the other conditions.

In an earlier telephone conversation, Mr. Mathieu from the besieged hotel room, Mr. Lespagnon volunteered to go along as a hostage if that would ease a solution.

Mr. Mathieu's police assistant said the main point of disagreement was the time the gunmen would leave the hotel. The police were insisting on a speedy departure, while Sorini and his men appeared to be in no hurry.

France Urges World Talks On Indochina
PARIS, April 1 (AP).—France today called for an international conference on Indochina to bring to an end the fighting in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

In a communique following the weekly cabinet meeting, the government said recent developments in Cambodia and Laos have indicated that the Vietnam conflict was now engulfing all of Southeast Asia.

"The French government," said the communique, "is convinced that the extension of a war that tends to become indivisible can only be avoided through negotiations among all interested parties."

There is still hope the communique went on, "that the Vietnam conflict can be brought to an end through a negotiated agreement that guarantees the existence of a truly independent and neutral South Vietnam."

France, it said, is ready to participate in such a conference. The French proposal did not call for a reconvening of the nations that signed the 1954 Geneva treaty on Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, but rather called for a conference among all interested parties.

Since Gen. Charles de Gaulle's 1966 Phnom Penh speech, the French have consistently followed the line that only international guarantees could bring to an end the fighting on the Indochinese peninsula.

Hijack May Open New Phase Of Drive on U.S.-Japan Pact
TOKYO, April 1 (AP).—The hijacking of a Japanese airliner by Communist students may be the first act in a wider drama in which U.S. relations with Japan are put to the test.

Many Japanese are saying it could be the long-expected opening of the extremist student campaign against the U.S.-Japan security treaty, scheduled to be automatically extended on a year-to-year basis in June.

Until members of the far-left Sekigunshu (Red Army) group seized the Japan Air Lines Boeing 727 nearly everyone believed the anti-treaty campaign might sputter and pop but not explode. Now they are not so sure.

The Japanese student left has been demonstrating violently against the treaty, for the return of Okinawa and against the Vietnam war for months. The agitation has been an outgrowth of the faction-ridden Zengakuren student organization, which claims a membership of 850,000 but in fact has only a few thousand activists.

The campaign of violence reached a peak last November with battles between police and students armed with Molotov cocktails. The aim was to prevent Premier Eisaku Sato from leaving for Washington talks with President Nixon on Okinawa's return.

After the bloodshed and arson of this riot, police arrested more than 1,000 students in Tokyo and 208 elsewhere, bringing to 20,000 the number of agitators put behind bars in the last two years.

Among them were 53 Red Army members, who had established an efficient training base in the foothills of Mount Fuji for a guerrilla attack on Premier Sato's official residence.

Yesterday's hijacking demonstrated, however, that there are still lots of determined extremists around who might resort to acts of terrorism.

Laotians Strengthen Hold On Recaptured Sam Thong

By Tullman Durdin

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 1 (AP).—Laotian government forces strengthened their hold on Sam Thong today as North Vietnamese troops pulled back from the mountain valley town 80 miles north of here that they had captured two weeks ago but lost to counterattacking Laotian troops yesterday.

Laotian forces continued to blast the North Vietnamese with artillery fire and air bombing beyond a ridge of hills to the north. The Sam Thong airfield resumed operations and occupying troops and visitors began to survey the shambles of a shattered community that once housed 8,000 residents and government institutions serving four north Laos provinces.

James Cunningham, manager here of Air America, said after flying in and out of Sam Thong on an Air America plane that the town had been badly looted and vandalized.

"It is a real shambles," he said. "The Vietnamese entered many buildings formerly used by government agencies and American aid troops, carted away what they wanted and then just smashed everything up, tearing out plumbing, fixtures, electric wiring and throwing furniture in the street."

Planes Able to Land
Flights from both Air America and Continental Airlines, two airlines that fly transport services for U.S. operations in Laos, landed at Sam Thong airport today from Vientiane.

Official sources here indicated that there was an immediate plan to re-establish Sam Thong as a regional government center in view of the possibility of a North Vietnamese counterattack. Salvageable items in the town will be flown out for use elsewhere, some in temporary centers further south that have been established for the 100,000 refugees that have fled from northern areas recently invaded by the North Vietnamese.

Meanwhile, small-scale fighting continued in the neighborhood of Long Tieng, the military base ten miles southeast of Sam Thong, that the North Vietnamese have been attacking for the last week.

Laotian leaders here are elated by the success of Laotian forces at Sam Thong because the action there saw Laotian contingents from many parts of the country fight well together after being hurriedly rushed in as reinforcements.

Red Proposal Rejected
VIENTIANE, April 1 (AP).—The Laotian cabinet today rejected a Communist Pathet Lao proposal to halt all American bombing in Laos as a precondition for talks to end or installations.

The cabinet instead decided to make a counterproposal calling for "conversations without preconditions," the sources said.

6th U.S. General Killed in Action
SAIGON, April 2 (Thursday) (UPI).—Brig. Gen. William R. Bond, commander of the 199th Light Infantry Brigade, was killed in action today, American military spokesman announced. He was 51.

The U.S. command said Gen. Bond was "fatally wounded" by Communist gunfire in Binh Tuy Province, about 78 miles northeast of Saigon.

He was the sixth American general killed in the Vietnam war.

Reds Step Up Vietnam War
(Continued from Page 1)

the attacks were timed to coincide with the increased Communist activity in neighboring Laos and Cambodia.

"The North Vietnamese are putting on a three-county show of strength," one ranking officer said tonight. "I doubt they expect to win any major military victories, but they know they can improve their bargaining position."

The shelling and ground assaults proved once again that the enemy has the capacity to inflict heavy casualties on Allied troops whenever and wherever he wants.

As a result of today's action, the American casualty figures for the current week, which will be released next Thursday, are likely to be the highest for the last eight months. Many officers believe this to be a prime objective in the enemy's campaign.

Today's attacks began about 1 a.m., when enemy gunners fired mortars and rockets into U.S. and South Vietnamese military installations from Quang Tri Province in the north to the Mekong Delta in the south.

They struck the huge American air base at the southeast Da Nang, Cam Ranh Bay and Phan Rang, plus division base camps throughout III Corps' tactical zone. Of the total of 115 shelling, 40 were directed against U.S. units as a precondition for talks to end or installations.

Hijackers Ignore Pleas, Hold Plane With 100 for 2d Day
(Continued from Page 1)

he be allowed to start for Pyongyang.

North Korea's Pyongyang radio said yesterday that if the jet headed for Pyongyang it will be permitted to land. Pyongyang said this information had been given to the Military Armistice Commission, which supervises the Korean war cease-fire.

The Japanese Red Cross said it had been informed by telegram by the North Korean Red Cross that if the jet landed in Pyongyang the passengers and crew would receive humanitarian treatment and be returned immediately.

The plane left Tokyo early Tuesday morning with 131 passengers and a crew of seven, bound for Fukuoka at the southwestern tip of Japan. The hijackers went into action a few minutes after takeoff, terrorizing the passengers and crew with samurai swords, daggers, pistols and homemade pipe bombs.

After a five-hour stop at Fukuoka, where women, children and a sick man were allowed to leave, Capt. Shunji Ishida, 46, flew the plane to Seoul. An elaborate effort to fool the hijackers into thinking they had landed in North Korea failed to work. The hijackers said they insisted on being flown to Pyongyang.

But Service Is Still Disrupted

Some U.S. Air Controllers Return to Work

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Air traffic controllers began to return to work throughout the country today, but airline operations were still severely curtailed.

Yesterday, P. Lee Bailey, director of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers' Organization, appealed to union members to return to work unless they really were sick.

Mr. Bailey and two other union officials are facing contempt charges under a federal court injunction. Mr. Bailey's appeal was headed by some air traffic controllers. But enough of them remained away from their jobs that further cancellations and delays of airline flights were caused throughout the country.

In other labor disputes: ● Nationwide negotiations for 425,000 Teamsters Union truck drivers were recessed last night without extension of their contract, which was due to expire at midnight. But the union issued no immediate strike call and talks resumed today.

● The U.S. government came up with a new, unconditional wage offer for 750,000 postal workers, some of whom staged an illegal strike last week that stopped mail deliveries in several major cities.

Despite the new government wage offer for postal workers, there were rumblings of a renewed strike in the key New York district. Terms of the offer, submitted at

talks in Washington, were not made public. It was not known whether it met the mailmen's demand for a 12-percent hike retroactive to last October.

Gus Johnson, president of militant Manhattan-Bronx branch of the letter carriers—which spearheaded the eight-day walkout—said that his men were "frustrated, because nobody knows what is happening."

New York postal unions called an executive board meeting for today and Mr. Johnson said "it is possible" that a strike might be called.

No progress was reported in negotiations covering contracts at New York City's four general circulation newspapers. Employees worked on after expiration of their contracts.

A federal mediator, Theodore Kheel, met publishers' representatives of the four newspapers—The Daily News, The New York Times, the Post and the Long Island Press—and Bertram Powers, head of the printers' union, today.

Meanwhile, 19,000 members of the ten unions agreed in the negotiations kept working a day after their strike deadline passed, although the printers held "chapel meetings" at The Times during their work hours.

Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, president and publisher, said that the paper might shut down if its standards could not be maintained.

● New York tugboat crewmen voted to end their two-month strike and return to work on terms worked out with employers in a bargaining session that ran through the night.

The vote by the membership of the National Maritime Union should mean a quick return to work aboard 400 tugs and other harbor craft after an industry loss estimated at \$35 million, half of it in wages and benefits.

Union members voted unanimously to accept a 5.5 percent, three-year package offer made by the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association. Annual earnings, including overtime, of tugboat workers have ranged from \$10,000 for deck hands to \$15,000 for captains.

Proxmire Says Pentagon Lies On Arms Costs, Urges Action

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., accusing the Defense Department of lying to justify the cost of multi-billion-dollar weapon systems, has urged that the power of the purse be stripped from the generals.

He said he wants an independent civilian agency to take charge of the procurement of military equipment to end waste, make sure weapons work and are ready on time, and prevent the billion-dollar overcharges of the past.

"The disgraceful fact is that neither the contractors nor the Pentagon tells the truth about the cost of weapons," Sen. Proxmire said in a new book, "Report From Wasteland," containing his views on the military-industrial complex.

"They deliberately lie about the cost," he declared. "They purposely underestimate the cost of these weapons systems in order to get them established and to get the Congress and the country committed to them."

At the present time, he said, it is inaccurate or unfair to describe the U.S. weapons acquisition system as a kind of welfare system for the military brass and the defense bureaucracy on the one hand and



Sen. William Proxmire

the top aerospace and munitions manufacturers on the other."

He said the system goes far beyond a simple alliance between the Pentagon and defense contractors. "It is a military, industrial, bureaucratic, trade association, labor-union, intellectual, technical, academic, service-club, political complex, whose pervasiveness touches nearly every citizen."

He said this combination of powerful interests serves to justify further spending for weapon systems that either do not work or fall far short of specifications.

Frightening Truth

"The frightening truth about our weapons procurement system is that one can search in vain for a weapon that was produced on time, worked according to its specifications and did not exceed the estimated cost," Sen. Proxmire said.

The book calls for a reorganization of government institutions on every level—White House, Bureau, Pentagon, Congress, General Accounting Office—"in order that we may judge, analyze, criticize, review and recommend policies to control the procurement of modern weapons systems."

"The principle should be to let the military fight and determine the weapons it needs to fight if it can convince the President, Congress and the American people that they are needed," Sen. Proxmire said. "Let the civilians procure the weapons under rigid, business-like procedure."

Allies Given \$3.4 Billion In U.S. Arms

WASHINGTON, April 1 (WP)—Surplus U.S. military equipment originally costing \$3.4 billion has been given to friendly countries in the last 19 years in addition to the regular grant aid program, the State Department reported yesterday.

The Nationalist government on Taiwan is one of the largest current beneficiaries of this "no-charge" program.

Many members of Congress have acknowledged that they were unaware of this separate category for arming friendly nations, in addition to the regular sales or grant programs. Attention has now focused on it because of the drive in the House to provide \$54 million to Taiwan for a squadron of F-4 Phantom jet planes.

State Department officials said the surplus program has been operating since 1950 and data on it has been provided regularly to the congressional appropriations committees.

Obscure Listing

But the program is listed under an obscure bureaucratic title, "excess and long supply stocks."

Equipment ranging from used tanks to jet planes and minesweepers is being distributed "on a 'no-charge' basis" to friendly nations under this program, State Department officials said.

The United States not only pays the cost of packaging and shipping the equipment but sometimes pays for rehabilitating it, too.

The military items are charged off on the U.S. books at what is called the "futility value," which is 30 percent of the acquisition cost.

In 1969, State Department officials said, a value of \$119 million was put on equipment disposed of in this manner, meaning that the original cost was more than triple that amount.

4 Nations Gain Most

About 75 percent of all surplus equipment is now going to Taiwan, Turkey, Greece and South Korea, officials said, with 20 other nations receiving smaller amounts. Representatives of the State and Defense Departments control the disposal.

Official sources do not dispute a report by Rep. Silvio O. Conte, R., Mass., that the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan last year received what Rep. Conte estimated as \$187 million worth of military equipment in this manner.

According to these sources, however, Rep. Conte evidently was using the cost price in his figures, rather than the 30 percent valuation that the program uses.

Interior Official Chosen

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he planned to nominate Fred J. Russell, 53, a California real estate developer, as under secretary of the Interior to succeed Russell E. Train, who was recently named chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Interior Official Chosen

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he planned to nominate Fred J. Russell, 53, a California real estate developer, as under secretary of the Interior to succeed Russell E. Train, who was recently named chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Interior Official Chosen

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he planned to nominate Fred J. Russell, 53, a California real estate developer, as under secretary of the Interior to succeed Russell E. Train, who was recently named chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Interior Official Chosen

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he planned to nominate Fred J. Russell, 53, a California real estate developer, as under secretary of the Interior to succeed Russell E. Train, who was recently named chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Interior Official Chosen

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he planned to nominate Fred J. Russell, 53, a California real estate developer, as under secretary of the Interior to succeed Russell E. Train, who was recently named chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Interior Official Chosen

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he planned to nominate Fred J. Russell, 53, a California real estate developer, as under secretary of the Interior to succeed Russell E. Train, who was recently named chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Interior Official Chosen

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he planned to nominate Fred J. Russell, 53, a California real estate developer, as under secretary of the Interior to succeed Russell E. Train, who was recently named chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Interior Official Chosen

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he planned to nominate Fred J. Russell, 53, a California real estate developer, as under secretary of the Interior to succeed Russell E. Train, who was recently named chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Interior Official Chosen

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he planned to nominate Fred J. Russell, 53, a California real estate developer, as under secretary of the Interior to succeed Russell E. Train, who was recently named chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Interior Official Chosen

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he planned to nominate Fred J. Russell, 53, a California real estate developer, as under secretary of the Interior to succeed Russell E. Train, who was recently named chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Interior Official Chosen

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he planned to nominate Fred J. Russell, 53, a California real estate developer, as under secretary of the Interior to succeed Russell E. Train, who was recently named chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Interior Official Chosen

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he planned to nominate Fred J. Russell, 53, a California real estate developer, as under secretary of the Interior to succeed Russell E. Train, who was recently named chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Interior Official Chosen

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he planned to nominate Fred J. Russell, 53, a California real estate developer, as under secretary of the Interior to succeed Russell E. Train, who was recently named chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Interior Official Chosen

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he planned to nominate Fred J. Russell, 53, a California real estate developer, as under secretary of the Interior to succeed Russell E. Train, who was recently named chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Interior Official Chosen

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—President Nixon announced yesterday that he planned to nominate Fred J. Russell, 53, a California real estate developer, as under secretary of the Interior to succeed Russell E. Train, who was recently named chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.



THE LAW UPENDED—A Chicago policeman gets flipped over the back of a youth at the scene of a disturbance during mass evictions on Chicago's South Side. A number of youths were arrested for forcefully protesting against the evictions.

Southern Challenge Rejected

Senate Votes \$24.6 Billion School Bill

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI)—The Senate rejected a renewed Southern challenge of federal school desegregation policy today and passed a record \$24.6 billion school aid bill.

Despite appeals by Sens. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn., and John Stennis, D., Miss., the Senate defeated, 43-23, a motion to return the measure to a House-Senate conference committee. A few minutes later the Senate approved the bill 74-4.

The conference committee watered down Sen. Stennis's school amendment, which the Senate adopted, 55-36, Feb. 12. Sen. Ribicoff, whose denunciation of "monumental hypocrisy" in the North sparked approval of the original amendment, criticized the revised version as "another step toward the division of our society into two camps, one white and one black."

"Did Our Best"

But Sen. Claiborne Pell, D., R.I., manager of the bill, said Senate conferences "did our best in negotiations with members of the House, which passed a similar school aid bill without desegregation amendments."

"If I went back to conference now I don't think we could do any better," Sen. Pell said.

In its original form, Sen. Stennis's amendment would have dictated equal enforcement of desegregation guidelines North and South. The Texas Democrat allegedly sought to help a home improvement company under investigation by the government.

Rep. Dowdy, 58, was charged with 45 overt acts, including the acceptance of a bribe at Atlanta Airport on Sept. 22, 1965. He was also charged with perjury in denying that the meeting occurred.

He was the first sitting member of Congress to be indicted in nearly eight years. He has been a congressman since 1952.

The Dowdy indictment, returned in Baltimore but announced by the Justice Department, was the latest in a series of disclosures during the past six months of alleged influence-peddling on Capitol Hill.

In October, it was alleged that the office of House Speaker John W. McCormack, D., Mass., had been used for private clients by two associates of the speaker—lobbyist Nathan P. Voloshen and Martin Swieg. Rep. McCormack's top aide, both Mr. Voloshen and Mr. Swieg have been indicted by a federal grand jury in New York on conspiracy charges.

A figure linked with Mr. Voloshen—Myron C. Clark of Long Beach, Calif., former sales manager of Monarch Construction Co. of Silver Spring, Md.—was indicted with Rep. Dowdy.

Mr. Clark and Mr. Voloshen were indicted by the same jury in February on mail fraud charges arising from their alleged misuse of Rep. McCormack's name and office for defense department contractors. The men also allegedly used the name of Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee. The government said Rep. McCormack and Rep. Rivers did not know their names were being used.

Clark, Cohen Guilty

Mr. Dowdy was charged with accepting \$25,000 for trying to prevent the prosecution of Monarch's principal officers. But the alleged attempt ultimately failed. Mr. Clark and Nathan E. Cohen, the former president of Monarch, recently pleaded guilty to defrauding customers.

Rep. Dowdy, a former district attorney from Texas, told reporters, "I am absolutely not guilty of any wrongdoing or of violating any laws of the United States."

As a ranking member of the

erally financed housing projects, Cuban refugee families and migrant farm workers. Impacted aid now goes only to districts educating children of federal employees, and President Nixon has called for sharp reductions in the program.

However, the money must be appropriated separately. Since first enacting the elementary and secondary education program in 1955, Congress has never appropriated more than about one-third of the amounts it authorized.

62 Million U.S. Households Asked To Take Inventory by Census Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—Every household in the United States was asked to take inventory today for the Census Bureau's once-a-decade head count.

Sixty-two million forms were sent out last week—one to every household. The Census Bureau wanted them filled out and returned today.

In metropolitan areas most of the forms have postage-paid return envelopes. In rural areas, small towns and a few other selected areas, enumerators will pick up the completed forms.

The Census Bureau also has urged United States citizens living abroad to obtain the forms at embassies and consulates and to return them completed. All answers are confidential.

House Democrat Is Indicted On Bribery, Perjury Counts

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, April 1—Rep. House District Committee, which investigates District of Columbia affairs, including frauds and other crimes, has indicted a "powerful enemies . . . who would do anything to smear me." He did not elaborate.

If convicted on all counts, Rep. Dowdy could receive a maximum sentence of 22 years' imprisonment and an \$80,000 fine.

Mr. Dowdy, a chunky, soft-spoken man with wispy white hair, is a political conservative who represents a rural timber-and-cattle district in northeastern Texas.

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles Times

Nixon Slaps at Carswell Foes And Restates His Own Support

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, April 1 (WP)—of choice in naming Supreme Court justices which has been freely accorded to my predecessors of both parties."

Yesterday Sen. John J. Williams, R., Del., often described as the ethical watchdog of the Senate, announced his support of Judge Carswell.

Defending the Florida judge against charges he is racist in philosophy, Mr. Nixon rejected the idea he is a "less committed" to the Constitution relationship between the President and Congress.

Judge Carswell's nomination was turned down by the Senate, 55-45, and Judge Carswell's appointment has been endangered recently by growing anti-Carswell strength.

Mr. Nixon, in a letter to Sen. William Saxbe, R., Ohio, said Judge Carswell "has my total support."

The letter was released just five days before a crucial Senate vote on the nomination, one which could bounce the thorny matter back to the Judiciary Committee for a quiet burial.

However, the pro-Carswell forces picked up a key vote today when Sen. Max Baucus, D., Mont., Republican, said he will vote Monday against recommitment. Sen. Cook had backed Judge Carswell in the Judiciary Committee but had suggested he had doubts about the appointment.

His decision was offset, however, when Sen. William H. Spong, D., Va., today became the second Southerner to announce he would vote for recommitment of the Carswell nomination. Like Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D., Ark., who last week announced his intention, Sen. Spong voted for Judge Carswell's unsuccessful nomination.

Mr. Nixon said in his letter: "What is essentially at issue in this nomination is the constitutional responsibility of the President to appoint members of the court—and whether this responsibility can be frustrated by those who wish to substitute their own philosophy or their own subjective judgment for that of the one person entrusted by the Constitution with the power of appointment."

"The question arises whether I, as President of the United States, shall be accorded the same right

Joachim Goldenstein

DIAMOND CLUB

62 Pelikstraat, Antwerp (Belgium).

Gold Medal

YOU CAN SAVE UP TO 50 PERCENT ON SINGLE DIAMONDS AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY ORDERING DIRECT FROM ANTWERP, THE WORLD'S LARGEST CUT-DIAMOND MARKET. GIVE DIAMONDS TO YOUR LADY, BUY FOR INVESTMENT, FOR PERSONAL USE.

Write airmail for price list or visit us:

Joachim Goldenstein

DIAMOND CLUB

62 Pelikstraat, Antwerp (Belgium).

Gold Medal

YOU CAN SAVE UP TO 50 PERCENT ON SINGLE DIAMONDS AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY ORDERING DIRECT FROM ANTWERP, THE WORLD'S LARGEST CUT-DIAMOND MARKET. GIVE DIAMONDS TO YOUR LADY, BUY FOR INVESTMENT, FOR PERSONAL USE.

Write airmail for price list or visit us:

Joachim Goldenstein

DIAMOND CLUB

62 Pelikstraat, Antwerp (Belgium).

Gold Medal

YOU CAN SAVE UP TO 50 PERCENT ON SINGLE DIAMONDS AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY ORDERING DIRECT FROM ANTWERP, THE WORLD'S LARGEST CUT-DIAMOND MARKET. GIVE DIAMONDS TO YOUR LADY, BUY FOR INVESTMENT, FOR PERSONAL USE.

Write airmail for price list or visit us:

Joachim Goldenstein

DIAMOND CLUB

62 Pelikstraat, Antwerp (Belgium).

Gold Medal

YOU CAN SAVE UP TO 50 PERCENT ON SINGLE DIAMONDS AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY ORDERING DIRECT FROM ANTWERP, THE WORLD'S LARGEST CUT-DIAMOND MARKET. GIVE DIAMONDS TO YOUR LADY, BUY FOR INVESTMENT, FOR PERSONAL USE.

Write airmail for price list or visit us:

Joachim Goldenstein

DIAMOND CLUB

62 Pelikstraat, Antwerp (Belgium).

Gold Medal

YOU CAN SAVE UP TO 50 PERCENT ON SINGLE DIAMONDS AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY ORDERING DIRECT FROM ANTWERP, THE WORLD'S LARGEST CUT-DIAMOND MARKET. GIVE DIAMONDS TO YOUR LADY, BUY FOR INVESTMENT, FOR PERSONAL USE.

Write airmail for price list or visit us:

Joachim Goldenstein

DIAMOND CLUB

62 Pelikstraat, Antwerp (Belgium).

Gold Medal

YOU CAN SAVE UP TO 50 PERCENT ON SINGLE DIAMONDS AT WHOLESALE PRICES BY ORDERING DIRECT FROM ANTWERP, THE WORLD'S LARGEST CUT-DIAMOND MARKET. GIVE DIAMONDS TO YOUR LADY, BUY FOR INVESTMENT, FOR PERSONAL USE.

Write airmail for price list or visit us:

FREDDY

PERFUMES

GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS

10 RUE AUER, PARIS

Phone: RIG 78-48

MICHEL SWISS

PERFUMES-GLOVES

BAGS-TIES-GIFTS

16 Rue de la Paix - PARIS

Tel. CPE 82-51

AEROPORT DE PARIS

Direction de l'Exploitation - Service Commercial - Boite Postale 103 - Aéroport d'Orly - 94

Let's face it: you won't find many places like this Airport's Shopping Center. It's quite unique, especially if you're in a hurry. All you need, everything you've ever thought of buying is conveniently located at your fingertips.

Gifts for personal and business acquaintances on arrival. Souvenirs to take home when you leave. All within a 100 yards radius (and don't forget, on your way home, you can buy tax-free, quite a saving, n'est-ce pas?).

Perfumes, Spirits, Leather goods, Jewellery and Watches Gifts, Confectionery, Cheese, Tobaccos, Newspapers and Magazines, Records, Films, Cameras, Toys, Antiques, Fashion Accessories, Sweets, and at your service: Bars, Restaurants, Movie Theater, Games room for relaxation, Passenger Insurance, Hair-dresser, Self Drive Cars, Hertz, Avis, Europcar, Budget.

'Cutting Into the Bone'

President Nixon's Vietnamization program is approaching a critical test of credibility this month as the third phase of announced American troop withdrawals from Southeast Asia nears completion.

The White House has denied a report that the Pentagon is budgeting for substantial new withdrawals that would reduce American forces in Vietnam to 225,000 men by mid-1971. The remaining forces would consist largely of air, artillery and supply units, with only enough combat troops to provide protection for their bases.

Such a reduction would be consistent with repeated hints from Washington and Saigon over many months that the United States would bring home all of its ground combat forces from Vietnam by that time or earlier. When former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford last June called for withdrawal of all ground forces by the end of 1970, President Nixon said he hoped to beat that target. A new withdrawal announcement, promised for this month, should provide a clue to the prospects for fulfillment of such hopes.

The President announced the first cutback of 25,000 men last June. A further withdrawal of 35,000 men was announced in September, and in December Mr. Nixon said he would bring home an additional 50,000 men by April 15, lowering the ceiling to 434,000. The actual reduction to date has been 84,500 men, from a force level of 538,500 when the first cutback was announced, to a current total of 454,000.

While the staged reductions so far have succeeded in dampening criticism of the war at home, they have not really significantly affected the military balance in Vietnam. The current level of American forces in the battle area is close to that which prevailed at the time of the enemy's Tet offensive in

early 1968. Since that time, South Vietnamese forces have been substantially expanded—and improved, if official sources are to be believed.

So far, President Nixon has merely been cutting fat from what many believed was a bloated American military establishment in South Vietnam. The next withdrawal, a Pentagon source observed recently, "will start cutting into the bone."

Administration spokesmen have insisted privately that the process of Vietnamization is "irreversible." President Nixon told the American people last November that he had adopted a plan "for the complete withdrawal of all United States combat ground forces and their replacement by South Vietnamese forces on an orderly scheduled timetable."

But the President appeared to contradict himself when he also declared that the rate of American withdrawal would depend on the progress of peace talks in Paris, the ability of South Vietnamese troops to take over the burden of the fighting and the degree of restraint shown by enemy troops. At the moment there are grounds for doubt on all of these counts, especially in view of stepped-up enemy activity in neighboring Cambodia and Laos.

The question in the minds of many Americans as another decision on withdrawal approaches is whether this administration will continue to fulfill its promise of "orderly scheduled" disengagement, even at the risk of "cutting into the bone." Or will the pace of withdrawal be allowed to lag—as Army leaders are reported to be urging—strengthening the belief of some critics that "Vietnamization" may be another way of saying that the war will go on in a continued—but futile—search for military victory?

THE NEW YORK TIMES

It's Cambodia's Problem

In two weeks the new rulers in Phnom Penh have moved Cambodia appreciably closer to a double disaster that Prince Sihanouk successfully avoided for the best part of two decades. Even when a generous allowance is made for characteristic Cambodian shadow-play, the impression is that the Lon Nol government is drawing the country toward civil war and involvement in the larger Vietnam struggle. Sihanouk's policy of devious maneuver seems to have been abandoned for a forced confrontation with the Vietnamese Communists, who long have used Cambodian soil to support their own war. The trouble is that Cambodia's own modest army is no match for the intruders. Precisely there lies the danger of a wider war.

Already, South Vietnamese forces have stepped up their collaboration with Cambodian Army elements. That was perhaps to be expected. But the American role is something else again. Over the weekend, an American adviser to a South Vietnamese unit was photographed in Cambodia, having crossed to arrange military support. At the same time the White House acknowledged publicly, apparently for the first time, that American military commanders can permit troops under hostile fire to cross the Cambodian (or Laotian) border for reasons of "self-defense." The new premier, Lon Nol, followed by declaring that Cambodia might seek military aid from "friendly countries," including the United States, if the situation continued to deteriorate. He did not note that it is

his own regime's decision to force a confrontation with the Vietnamese Communists that has brought about the deterioration he laments.

It is a fragile moment. If the leaders in Phnom Penh choose to pursue policies which pull Cambodia into the Vietnam whirlpool, that is their privilege. But their choice establishes no requirement on the United States to render its support. Actually, the only formal obligation on the United States is to consult with its fellow members of the South East Asia Treaty Organization to see whether collective action is warranted. Barring such consultation and agreement—and they are at best highly unlikely—Washington has no obligation to Phnom Penh. In view of the sorry results of past unilateral intervention in Southeast Asia, a strong case can be made to stay clear of Cambodia entirely.

To lengthen the leash which has limited American military action is virtually to guarantee that pressures and demands will mount to lengthen that leash yet more. Any forthcoming requests from Phnom Penh for military assistance must be received with a heavy eye on the likelihood of future requests for more aid, and then possibly for direct support. It should hardly be necessary to point out that the United States has been down that road. If the Nixon doctrine of a lower profile means anything at all, the country will not, in Cambodia, go down that road again.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Mideast Marshall Plan?

Dutch Foreign Minister Joseph Luns is reportedly proposing an international settlement for the Palestinian refugees which would be a kind of Marshall Plan.

It is clear that only the international community would be able to finance a plan providing homes for the refugees and eliminating an abcess which, as long as it remains, will poison the Middle East situation and prevent an end to the fighting.

One can, however, wonder whether Mr. Luns's appeal will succeed in shaking responsible leaders of all governments—especially those of the Christian West—from their indifferent torpor before the misery unfairly visited on many thousands of people.

—From La Libre Belgique (Brussels).

Italy's Weakness

It is natural that foreign states should try to take advantage of Italy's increasing weakness. What we mean first of all is the Vatican's pressing interference in Italian domestic affairs, but we are not forgetting the Soviet Union's increasingly massive presence in the Mediterranean.

Either we emerge from this situation, or

the prospect of an Italy ruled by clericals and Communists with the blessing of the Vatican and the Soviet Union will become increasingly concrete.

—From La Stampa (Turin).

Thant-Jarring Role

So far, U Thant has argued that (Mideast mediator) Gunnar Jarring cannot resume his role as mediator unless given a new directive by the four powers. The four, however, are deadlocked. They are unable to agree on any formula for sending Mr. Jarring back to the Middle East. U Thant, instead of trying to bypass them or persuade them to let themselves be bypassed, appears to have retreated into silence.

Would it not have been better for the secretary-general himself to write a brief for Mr. Jarring? Could he not have set his own interpretation, not binding on anyone but as a basis of discussion, on how the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967, should be applied? Could he not have proposed a timetable for its application? That would have given Mr. Jarring the mandate he needs. But if Mr. Jarring is to be neutralized, then someone else will have to try.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 2, 1895

PARIS—Prince Bismarck was 80 yesterday. Messages poured in from all over the Empire, from the Kaiser to the commoner. He, who has known the bitterness of a fall from power, has now again experienced the delight of triumph. Historians and political men have judged him during his lifetime with a frankness and severity usually reserved for the dead. While still living, he has entered the realm of immortality. This, in itself, is very rare.

Fifty Years Ago

April 2, 1920

NEW YORK—A vigilant campaign is to be staged by the major leagues this summer against the professional gamblers who have hurt the game by collusion with several well-known ball players, now barred from the major league ranks. The names of the individual players have not yet been released to the public, but it will be hard to keep their identity a secret once the season starts, for the fans will notice their absence from the line-ups.



For a Federal Air Service

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The militant air traffic cops may have done the country a favor after all. With their highly paid legal press agent, F. Lee Bailey, and their public-be-damned tactics, they have interrupted airline operations for a week and demonstrated that control of the air in America is too serious to be left to the normal pressures of labor union warfare.

This was clear to quite a few officials in Washington back in the Kennedy administration, when President Kennedy and Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg put the

air controllers under the executive order setting up "no strike" federal government unions in the first place.

At that time, Najeeb Halaby, head of the Federal Aviation Administration, and Cy Vance, deputy secretary of defense, among others, tried to persuade Kennedy that the air controllers should be organized as part of a federal air service along the lines of the Secret Service—which protects the President—the Coast Guard and the FBI.

Part of the argument for this

was that the air controllers, with the rise of air travel, were essentially an arm of national safety and security rather than a part of the normal federal civil service. Also in times of national emergency, the air controllers, like the Coast Guard, are transferred automatically from civilian control to the Department of Defense.

For example, there are now two separate air control security systems in the United States: the military air defense, which is designed to intercept enemy aircraft or missiles—to run into hostile air vehicles—and the air controllers, who are designed to keep civilian air vehicles from running into each other. But both, in times of national emergency, are coordinated under the command of the Department of Defense.

Sens. Bob Kerr and Mike Monroney of Oklahoma saw the point of the federal air service and helped set up in Oklahoma City a Federal Aviation Academy, with everything but a football team. But in the end, President Kennedy decided to unionize the air controllers along with most other federal employees. In retrospect, and even then, it was not his most brilliant decision.

The results have been disappointing and even frightening. There are now three major organizations fighting for the loyalty and does of the 21,000 air controllers, and as usual, militancy and publicity, under F. Lee Bailey, attorney and executive director of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, has set the pace.

Scary Conditions

For himself and his union, it is not a bad case. Bailey has concentrated on the air controllers in New York, Washington, Chicago and Los Angeles, where they work under difficult and even scary circumstances and live under economic and psychological urban pressures that are brutal, particularly in New York. But Bailey has given the impression that this small minority is typical, which is not true, and he has used their grievances against the public interest. Moreover, he has not fought against his grievances directly but has used the slowdown indirectly to achieve his aims and then denounced the "sick-out" as an "inconvenience" to the American public.

This repulsive slogan "sick-out" dramatizes the problem. The present system really is sick, sick and even mean. It is hard to tolerate even in purely commercial enterprises, but when it is used against a nation that is relying more and more on air travel, it raises fundamental questions of public policy that the Congress and the President cannot ignore.

Maybe the public can put up with local strikes by garbage men, though not for long, but strikes by federal mailmen and air traffic cops are something else again. They touch the safety of the nation almost as directly as a rebellion of doctors or the Secret Service or the Coast Guard.

Accordingly, unless the principle of public service and the promise of no strikes is to be followed by the air controllers and the mailmen, some new system beyond the rules of trade unions will have to be devised.

Even the Secret Service, the Coast Guard and the FBI are no more fundamental to the safety of the American people than the air traffic officers. No doubt they have their grievances too, but they have accepted voluntarily the job of serving the public and not striking against it, and this is what the air controllers and the mailmen have not done.

The Widening War

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—You can't beat something with nothing even in Southeast Asia. So the myriad local forces working to widen the war there will win the day again unless there is developed an alternative course of events.

The obvious alternative is to move in the Geneva Conference for a general diplomatic settlement covering Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. And fortunately, that approach is now being pushed here in Washington.

Of the forces working to widen the war, the most important are the North Vietnamese. Their central political purpose is to create in South Vietnam a friendly regime, free of support by outside troops and disposed toward eventual unification. Hanoi is not making any progress in that direction at the Paris peace talks. Opinion in this country has ceased to generate irrepressible pressure for peace. And Gen. Creighton Abrams's spillover tactics impose on Communist military action in South Vietnam a cost Hanoi is not prepared to pay.

Instead, the North Vietnamese have found cheaper ways to maintain military momentum and keep pressure on the United States. They moved thousands of troops into Laos and mounted a major attack there. More recently, another cheap shot became available when a right-wing coup overthrew Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia. So the North Vietnamese, who had long used Cambodia as a base, went on the attack there too.

Thieu's Interests

Hanoi's instinct for widening the war is shared with a vengeance by the regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu in Saigon. President Thieu's first interest is to try to deal the Communists a crushing military blow. His second is to keep American troops on the scene as long as possible. His third is to maintain the state of tension which justifies the repression he uses to keep the regime in power.

All three of these interests are served by military engagement with the North Vietnamese. And the best place for fighting the North Vietnamese is to his them at their bases in Cambodia. Indeed, the most prestigious military man in South Vietnam, Gen. Cao Van Vien, has long claimed he could win the war if he were allowed to take a hit of Cambodian territory.

So it was no surprise that the South Vietnamese stepped up their Cambodian border operations immediately after the coup in Phnom Penh ousted Prince Sihanouk. Indeed, suspicious persons pleased to believe that the coup was arranged from the outside would do far better to direct their inquiries to the Saigon government than to the Central Intelligence Agency.

Not that all Americans are so

opposed to a little widening of the war. Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and some American military commanders on the spot conceive that their mission is to put in place a pro-American, anti-Communist regime. As part of that mission, they have long looked to cross over into Cambodia and hit the Communist bases there. They are not even particularly bothered by the prospect of slowing down the rate of American troop withdrawal from Vietnam, if that is necessary to help the Saigon government.

So it is natural, not surprising, that American forces aided South Vietnamese troops in some of their recent forays into Cambodia. And it is equally natural, not surprising, that American officials in Saigon should be talking, in the light of recent events, about stretching out the schedule for winding down American force levels.

Backed Into Conflict

With all these forces promoting a wider and deeper war, it takes some doing to contain the conflict. After all, what led to the deep American involvement in the first place were these very same local conditions. American leaders did not, as sometimes alleged, want to get into the war. They were backed in by the thrust of events. They didn't have the wit and political courage to take the decisive steps necessary for staying out.

That is roughly the position of the Nixon administration at this time. Unless the President takes decisive steps to contain the war, the force of events will push him into a wider conflict.

Exactly what steps to take is not in doubt. The central fact is that there is now serious military action in Vietnam, in Laos and in Cambodia. The Geneva Conference, set up in 1964 and reconvened in 1967, offers a forum that covers all three countries. It should plainly be called again to seek a general regional settlement; the more so as it offers a way to move beyond the Paris peace talks, which are now deadlocked and subject to revival only if this country abandons its past position by sending a new, high-level negotiator.

Suggestions that this country follow the Geneva route have been pushed inside the State Department and the Defense Department by the assistant secretary level. They have apparently been blocked by a political consideration—namely, that to go to Geneva is to deviate from the Vietnamization line to which the administration has wedded itself.

But Vietnamization only creates conditions that work to widen the war. Wisdom lies not in holding tight to that policy, but in shifting to another before everybody comes to understand that the Vietnamization line won't work.

Must Israel Be Destroyed?

Rights of Palestinians

By William Tuohy

BEIRUT—Any settlement of the Middle East conflict must take into account, from the Arab point of view, what Egypt's President Nasser has called "the rights of the Palestinian people."

But how do the Palestinians conceive of their "rights," and are they in any way acceptable to the Israelis?

In recent days, leading spokesmen for the major Palestinian commando groups have been discussing and redefining their major demand—the establishment of a "democratic state" in Palestine. And despite some differences of opinion among the groups as to exactly what is meant by a "democratic state," by every definition it would mean the abolition of the Jewish state of Israel.

Thus, what the Palestinian leaders have in mind as the minimum basis for a settlement is utterly unacceptable to all Israeli leaders—even those "doves" who would willingly give up the occupied territories in return for a permanent accommodation with Israel's Arab neighbors.

The suggestion has often been made in some quarters that the Palestinian Arabs would be content with an "entity" made up of various areas of the Israeli-occupied territories. But el-Fatah, the largest guerrilla organization, has rejected this concept out of hand, announcing: "A democratic state in all of Palestine in place of the Zionist entity, yes; but an entity in the occupied territories, no."

Guerrilla Debate

As for what the commandos mean by a "democratic state," a debate printed recently by the Beirut newspaper Al-Anwar indicates that not all the Palestinian leaders are agreed on the matter. The groups questioned were el-Fatah, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Syrian-oriented Arab Liberation Front, and the Iraqi-directed Arab Liberation Front.

El-Fatah's representative, Farid al-Khateeb, accused "imperialist quarters" of deliberately confusing a "democratic state" with the "autonomous Palestinian entities" in the occupied territory.

What is sought, said el-Fatah spokesman, "is not the development of the state of Israel to make it acceptable to the Arabs, as the Israeli member of parliament, Uri Avneri, says. The objective is the destruction of the Zionist state and the establishment of a new state by the will of the Palestinian national movement and that of the Jews who have been in Palestine before 1948 and those who came after them."

The PLO's representative, Chafic al-Nofal, said "We are talking about a Palestinian 'democratic state'—we are dropping the Arab identity of this state. I say that this is a mat-

ter which we cannot bargain about. We cannot ignore the historical fact that this land, Palestine, and its people belong to a certain environment and to the same Arab nation."

"If the slogan of establishment of the 'democratic state' is merely to reply to the allegations that we want to throw the Jews into the sea, then it is a successful political and information slogan. But if it is meant to be the final strategy of the Palestinian revolution, I think we need to take a long pause, because the matter bears on our history and on our future as well."

At the same time, Zuhair Mohsen, representing the Baghdad-based sponsor, Arab Liberation Front, rejected the concept of a "democratic state," because: "If Israel would agree to it, then the Palestinian groups advocating it must accept it too."

The Arab Liberation Front, representing the pan-Arab leadership of the Ba'athist party, is against formation of additional Arab states, advocating instead a single "Arab nation."

'No Coexistence'

The Salqa spokesman declared: "I cannot imagine a solution to the problem of the Jews in Palestine without allowing them to live either in Palestine or in any other land of their choosing. I believe that many of them will choose to live outside Palestine, because Palestine cannot accommodate all the Palestinians and all the Jews that now live in Palestine."

And lastly, the Popular Democratic Front spokesman declared that the concept of a democratic state in Palestine "cannot be fulfilled as long as the Israeli entity exists in Palestine. There can be no coexistence with the Israeli entity."

The extreme stand of the Palestinian leaders presents a foreboding picture to anyone who believes that Israel could accept.

According to the American writer Paul Jacobs, Arab, and particularly Palestinian, intransigence has undercut whatever ground any Israeli peacekeepers may have had to stand upon.

The Israelis, Jacobs says, are incensed because Arabs will not meet with them—even privately—to talk about coexistence.

Now, Jacobs says sadly: "There are Israelis, although their number is diminishing along with their influence, who would be willing, in the interests of achieving peace, to make such a concession, short of giving up the right to statehood."

"But there are hardly any Arabs willing to say publicly that, in the interests of peace, they are prepared to concede Israel's right to hold on to the power as a Jewish state. And the question, together with the rights of the Palestinian refugees, is the key one."

Letters

McNamara's F-111

"The choice of a prince's ministers is a matter of no little importance... When they are competent and faithful one can always consider him wise... But when they are the reverse, one can always form an unfavorable opinion of him, because the first mistake he makes is in making this choice..." (Macbeth: The Prince)

It was a bad enough scandal when Kennedy's fair-haired boy, the slide rule whiz kid from Ford, ignored the best advice of his service chiefs and forced acceptance of the wrong bid, that of General Dynamics, to produce his so-called dual-service aircraft, which the Navy never wanted to use. Now Sen. McClellan is letting us know a little more about just how ineffective, how far below its prescribed specifications, McNamara's flying Edsel is. We've already heard ad nauseum how expensive it has been.

What an irony that a poor devil like Lt. Duffy must stand trial for killing one of the enemy in McNamara's War. Meanwhile the man who directed that war for so long, who violated one of the most basic tenets of modern warfare by his piecemeal method of fighting, the man whose monumental blunder in the state of the war has cost us literally millions of dollars (each aircraft costing five times the original cost estimates) and left us without an adequate aircraft in place of those dollars,

not only suffers no penalty for his errors but is rewarded with a comfortable bank job. How many of our own did he kill by his piecemeal war? How many more may be killed because he gave us no proper weapon in his flying Edsel? We may yet die of an overdose of Camelot.

At least I now know what he meant by "cost-effectiveness."

F.L. GREAVES

First Negro Votes

C.L. Sulzberger reads his history as poorly as he read the Morynlian Report. The first Negro voting, contrary to his Monday column, did not take place only after March 30, 1870. Sulzberger's record book, which might indeed have been his source, gave him the name of the first Negro to vote after the ratification of the 15th Amendment. Negroes voted in large numbers before that time (ever hear of Reconstruction?), and, in fact, even before the Civil War.

Sulzberger and his colleagues on The New York Times would serve the Negro cause better by reflecting a minute on the sources of Reconstruction's failure, and on the true history of Negroes in the South, than by treating that document as they have done since it got onto their editorial page, to wit, by demagoguing it.

JAMES ADAMS

Paris

Obituaries

Marshal Timoshenko Dies;
Led Red Army in WW II

MOSCOW, April 1 (UPI)—Marshal Semyon Konstantinovich Timoshenko, 75, the Soviet war hero who led the Red Army to victory in 1945 but shared blame for some of its defeats in 1941, died yesterday, Tass announced.

Marshal Timoshenko died after a grave illness, the Soviet news agency said.

Although incapacitated for several weeks, a few hours before his death Marshal Timoshenko received Soviet Vice-President Mikhailo Kholod at the Kremlin hospital to accept his fifth Order of Lenin—Russia's highest award.

Marshal Timoshenko began his army career as a czarist private. He rose to become second only to Stalin in the Soviet military hierarchy.

The marshal's close ties to Stalin were reinforced by the marriage of his daughter to Stalin's son Vasily. The couple had two children, a girl and a boy. They were divorced before Vasily's death in 1957.

Minister of Defense

Marshal Timoshenko was the Soviet minister of defense in the last year before the German onslaught in 1941, when he took over command of the troops in the field.

Marshal Timoshenko was born in 1895 in the village of Furmanka on the vast Russian steppes, son of a peasant family. He entered the army, and when revolution swept Russia in 1917 he had become a noncommissioned officer. He immediately joined the newly formed Bolshevik Red Army.

He joined the communist party in 1919 and won military glory and fame for his civil-war exploits as a brigade commander in the "First Cavalry Army" of Marshal Semyon Budyenny.

After Finnish War

The embarrassing failures in the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939-40 demonstrated the need for reorganization of the Soviet military, and the task fell to Marshal Timoshenko when he succeeded the late Marshal Kliment E. Voroshilov as people's commissar (minister) for defense in 1940.

Marshal Timoshenko was leader of the Soviet military establishment in 1941 when the German Army invaded Russia and drove the Soviet Army deep into its own territory. He immediately became Stalin's deputy when Stalin assumed the title of supreme military commander.

In the 1950s, Marshal Timoshenko shared blame with fellow Marshal Georgi Zhukov and Stalin for what many Soviet military historians called "inadequate preparation" prior to the invasion.

Demoted in 1950

MOSCOW, April 1 (UPI)—Marshal Timoshenko was removed as commander of the army in Byelorussia in 1950 and given the title Inspector General of the Defense Ministry. The job was considered a downgrading, but not a disgrace. In recent years he also held the post of chairman of the Soviet War Veterans' Committee and lived in virtual retirement.

Krasnaya Zvezda, the Defense Ministry newspaper, appeared to have softened the official attitude toward the marshal in an article commemorating his 75th birthday anniversary last Feb. 18. In the article he was said to have worked 18 or 19 hours a day in 1940 and 1941, when he was commissar of defense under Stalin.

The article said that "unfortunately, there was no time to complete the most important defensive measures, but what he achieved helped to break the mighty Hitler machine."

Lt. Col F.G. Peake, 84,
Founded Arab Legion

LONDON, April 1 (UPI)—Lt. Col. Frederick Gerald Peake, 84, founder of the Arab Legion in

Foreign Minister
Of Canada Starts
Visit to France

PARIS, April 1—Canadian Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp arrived here today, the first visit of a Canadian foreign minister to France since former President Charles de Gaulle's cry of "Vive le Québec libre!" in Montreal almost three years ago.

Mr. Sharp, who was met at the airport by Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, said on his arrival that though "a few problems still exist" between the two governments, "I hope we can discuss them frankly and that our relations will be improved."

Mr. Sharp is officially here to inaugurate the new Canadian cultural affairs center, but he will meet with Mr. Schumann Friday. He will not see President Georges Pompidou, but is expected to meet Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

Frano-Canadian relations cooled following Gen. de Gaulle's trip to Quebec in July 1967, but have gradually improved since Mr. Pompidou came to power.

Mr. Sharp alluded to this today when he said that "we don't object to France and Quebec having good relations, but it must be admitted that Ottawa alone is responsible for Canadian foreign policy."

Finn Heads UN Council

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 1 (AP)—Finland's Ambassador Max Jakobson became April president of the 15-nation Security Council today, succeeding Colombian Ambassador Joaquin Vallejo Arbelaez.

Transjordan, died Monday at Kelsie, Scotland.

Col. Peake was one of the most colorful figures in the turbulent Middle East following the disintegration of the Turkish Empire when Britain acquired mandate powers in Palestine and the new state across the River Jordan, then called Transjordan. He was often likened to his friend T.E. Lawrence, under whom he served during World War I.

In 1921 he was appointed inspector-general of gendarmerie in Transjordan and the following year he raised the Arab Legion, which had British uniforms and a varied collection of weapons, including Napoleonic swords.

The legion really was his. For his first month he had to pay its first 100 men from his own pocket. He built it into a force that kept the peace in 38,000 square miles of mountains and desert.

When he retired in 1939 and handed the legion over to Lt. Gen. Sir John Glubb (Glubb Pasha), it was a strong, well-disciplined force with armed units as well as camel-mounted troops.



Marshal Timoshenko

Russia Picks Envoy to Peking,
Reshuffles Propaganda Posts

MOSCOW, April 1 (UPI)—The Soviet government has appointed Vladimir I. Stepanov as its new ambassador to China, informed diplomatic sources said today.

Mr. Stepanov, who is member of the Communist party's Central Committee, was relieved of his duties as chief of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee to assume the Peking post, which had been vacant since 1967.

According to the sources, three other reshuffle propaganda officials were relieved from their posts: Nikolai A. Mikhailov, as chairman of the State Committee on the Press. He was, in effect, the chief Soviet censor.

Alexei V. Romanov, as chief of the State Committee on Cinematography.

Nikolai N. Mesyats, as chairman of the State Committee on Radio and Television.

Mr. Mikhailov is a full member of the Central Committee while Mr. Romanov and Mr. Mesyats are alternate members.

Unified Apparatus

Diplomatic observers here said the reshuffle may indicate that the entire propaganda and press apparatus of the Central Committee could be unified under the leadership of Pyotr N. Demichev, secretary of the Central Committee.

Mr. Demichev, who according to some observers follows middle-of-the-road policies in ideological matters, is also candidate member of the ruling Soviet Politburo. Some observers regard him even as a liberal.

Mr. Mikhailov and Mr. Romanov are both regarded as ideological ideologists. Mr. Mikhailov served as first secretary of the Komsomol (Young Communist League) from 1933-52. In the last year of Stalin's life, Mr. Mikhailov was appointed secretary of the Central Committee. He was also elected to the ruling presidium.

After Stalin's death in 1953, Mr. Mikhailov was not re-elected to the

presidium. He subsequently served as ambassador to Poland, minister of culture under Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and as ambassador to Indonesia.

Mr. Romanov and Mr. Mesyats have both held various high posts in the propaganda apparatus of the Central Committee.

Czech Tourists
Defect on Trips to
Denmark, Italy

COPENHAGEN, April 1 (UPI)—Mass defection by members of a Czech travel party during an Easter tour of Denmark may prevent similar tours by Czech citizens, Danish police said today.

Police said 27 Czech tourists have defected since Thursday, of whom 20 have sought political asylum. An official of the state-owned Czech travel agency, Cedok, confirmed that only 61 of the original party of 88 left for Prague by train last night.

Cedok's Danish agent, Sven Hillman, said several tours from Czechoslovakia to Denmark are scheduled for the spring and the summer. "It's quite conceivable the mass defection may put a stop to further Czech journeys to Denmark," Police Inspector Ole Stevns said.

12 Desert in Milan

MILAN, April 1 (Reuters)—Twelve Czechoslovaks have asked for temporary political asylum while they decide in which country they want to settle, police here said last night. They said the 12 were part of a group of 87 Czechoslovak tourists visiting Italy.

Czech Workers
Quit Party After
Dubcek Expulsion

PRAGUE, April 1 (UPI)—The suspension of the party membership of former reformist leader Alexander Dubcek started a wave of protest resignations of workers from the Communist party, diplomatic sources said today.

They said many workers of the Prague CKD heavy industry enterprise and of other factories voluntarily handed back their party cards after it was learned that Mr. Dubcek's party membership had been suspended.

The sources said that after the resignations, in many CKD workshops not a single worker remained a party member.

The Communist newspaper Rude Pravo, in an editorial March 21, had reported the party suspension of the 1968 reform leader, who now is Czechoslovak ambassador to Turkey.

The sources said the resignations followed spontaneously during the next few days.

Soviet-Made Craft,
F-4 Brushed, U.S. Says

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP)—The Defense Department confirmed yesterday that a Russian-built Badger reconnaissance bomber and a U.S. F-4 Phantom fighter brushed in the air.

The March 11 incident came after the American plane signaled the Badger away from a Mediterranean area where the U.S. carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt was conducting flight operations.

A spokesman said the Phantom suffered only paint scraping and the Russian-built plane a slight dent in a wing tip. Published reports of the incident said the Badger bore Egyptian insignia.

In a companion move, the Manhattan lawyer introduced a resolution that would have Congress accuse the Soviet Union of discriminating against its Jewish citizens and urge it to permit free exercise of religion to all groups within its borders.

Soviet General's Diary of Asylum Life Smuggled to West

(Continued from Page 1)

my arms and beat on my bad leg"—it was injured in the war.

It was not until Aug. 6 that the Tashkent authorities informed him that he was to receive psychiatric examination. On Aug. 18, he was examined by Dr. Dettinger, Dr. Kagan and Dr. Smirnova. On Aug. 27, he was declared sane. The authorities were unhappy. He would be flown to Moscow's Serbsky Institute for a second examination.

For Gen. Grigorenko, it was a second stay at Serbsky. In 1964, he was declared temporarily insane and confined there for a year following a series of written attacks on Khrushchev for a return to Stalinism.

Before the early sixties, Gen. Grigorenko's record was unblemished. A graduate of the Kiyivskiy Military Engineering Academy, he took part in the World War II campaigns against the Japanese and Germans and was awarded the Order of Lenin, Red Star and Order of the Red Flag. After the war he was appointed head of the cybernetics department of the Frunze Military Academy (the Soviet West Point), where he served until he began his anti-Stalinist writings.

He was then broken to the rank of private and sent to the Chinese frontier until he was arrested by the KGB (Soviet secret police) in 1964 and sent for a year to Serbsky.

From 1965 until 1969, he was an outspoken defender of civil liberties, coming to the defense of accused Soviet writers, the Tatars, who had been displaced

from their Crimean homeland by Stalin, and, finally, Czechoslovakia.

Gen. Grigorenko arrived at Serbsky for the second time on Oct. 21, more than five months after his Tashkent arrest. It is his account of his six-week examination at Serbsky that is the most interesting and terrifying part of his diary. It is a Kafkaesque account of long corridors and dank cells, manacles and party nurses in white jackets who, he says, would turn any man crazy before long. That, he writes, was the whole point.

Pretext Avoided

The first eight days were spent in solitary confinement. "I decided that whatever happened I would stay calm. I would not give them pretext for finding me crazy," he wrote on Oct. 27.

Finally, he was released from solitary confinement and given his first examination by a Prof. Lounis, assistant chief at Serbsky, and an assistant, identified only by her first names, Maya Mikhailovna.

"The contents of the conversation were of an unbelievable stupidity. Maybe such an interview is necessary for a certain or somebody deprecate and send, but in the present case you did not need an exceptional intelligence to comprehend the absurdity of such an interview. The professor certainly understood this for he seemed constantly annoyed. I was just as annoyed as he."

They gave him two encephalograms. "The second time it lasted more than an hour instead of the usual 15 minutes. I

had to ask them to stop because I couldn't stand it any longer. The instruments left deep marks in the skin of my bald head and gave me a horrible headache."

Final Examination

On Nov. 19, the hospital called its commission together to give him its final examination. By that time, Gen. Grigorenko had been held for six months, with no letters, no visits from his wife and invalid child, with no answers from his two letters to Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, and no response to his numerous appeals that he be brought to trial.

He was led into a big hall. Four persons were seated in front of him, Prof. Lounis, Miss Maya Mikhailovna, a man he learned later was Mr. Mironov, director of legal psychiatry at Serbsky, and a strange individual dressed in a brown suit who sat sideways and, even when addressing Gen. Grigorenko, kept his face covered. Observers, or perhaps spies, he writes, were seated along the walls.

The questions led him back over his life. He admitted voluntarily that he made "certain errors" in 1964, but errors of a Communist doctrinal nature rather than "psychiatric" errors. He explained to the commission:

"When a man makes a mistake, it doesn't necessarily mean he is crazy. . . . Whenever I used to find a contradiction between the writings of Lenin and life, I saw only one solution: Return to the source, to Lenin. It was an error. Our life has undergone too many changes to be able to consult

what was written in 1924, or even in 1928."

Experience Is Vital

"We can only advance by relating the creative and theoretical heritage of Lenin to what goes on now as a kind of accumulated experience. I didn't understand any of that before and it was my essential error."

Throughout the diary, Gen. Grigorenko is careful to keep the distinction between the "institution," which is out to prove him mad, and the "man," the doctors, nurses, and authorities who seemed to be caught up in the process. He points out that Prof. Lounis especially seemed embarrassed that Serbsky should be used for this kind of frame-up.

As he nears the end of his account of the final interview, his attention is drawn to the man in the brown suit. Who is he? Who does he represent? Is his the hidden face of the system that is bent on declaring him mad? In his account, Gen. Grigorenko refers to him at first only by the initials MBS (man in the brown suit) and later on as MBSF (man with the hidden face).

MBSF asks his first question. Why hasn't the accused changed? Why didn't he profit by his early errors?

Protest Analyzed

It is here that Gen. Grigorenko gives his analysis of how protest has changed in the Soviet Union. Under Stalin, he says, secret Leninist organizations were formed, illegal tracts published, calls for a new revolution issued. All that has changed. "Today," he told the com-

mission, "there are no more secret organizations and no more tracts, but instead public and courageous declarations against flagrant abuses, against lies and hypocrisy. Today, there is a fight for the rigorous respect of the laws and the constitutional rights of the people. Today, it is a public battle, within the law, for the democratization of our society."

"Obviously, if you believe that the only normal Soviet man is he who bows his head meekly in face of each arbitrary act of a bureaucrat, I am certainly 'abnormal.' I am not capable of such humility, no matter how long I must continue to fight."

MBSF asks him why he insists on a trial. A "cure" would be best for all concerned.

"Cure Unneeded"

"I don't need a 'cure,'" Gen. Grigorenko replies, "and I don't intend to pretend that I need one. I am ready to answer fully for all I have done."

The final notes were written in his cell following the interview and between Nov. 20 and 25. He did not know what the findings would be.

"When I know the results," he wrote, "I will know if only the institute itself is criminal, an anachronism of a hateful past, or if the people who work there are also criminals. The white jacket can conceal criminals dangerous for all humanity."

On Feb. 27, Gen. Grigorenko was declared guilty under the Soviet penal code of "calumnies against the state" and declared responsible for his acts because of mental deficiency. He is now incarcerated in the psychiatric penitentiary at Kamen.

SPACE
FACTORY

Innovation will be the hallmark of tomorrow's growth markets.

For example, exciting new products made in earth-orbiting factories. In these space workshops, man will be able to make things he can't make on earth... hollow ball bearings, steel as light as balsa wood.

You don't have to wait until tomorrow for innovative banking services. Franklin National offers

them right now.

With our International Headquarters in New York City, the center of world trade, we're active in Europe, helping businessmen to search and finance today's exciting growth markets—in America and anywhere in the world.

Franklin understands growth as well as any banking institution. Our growth story has become a legend and a fact in the financial world.

For imaginative banking services—for a direct line to the future—

come to Franklin, the bank that works wonders in international banking.

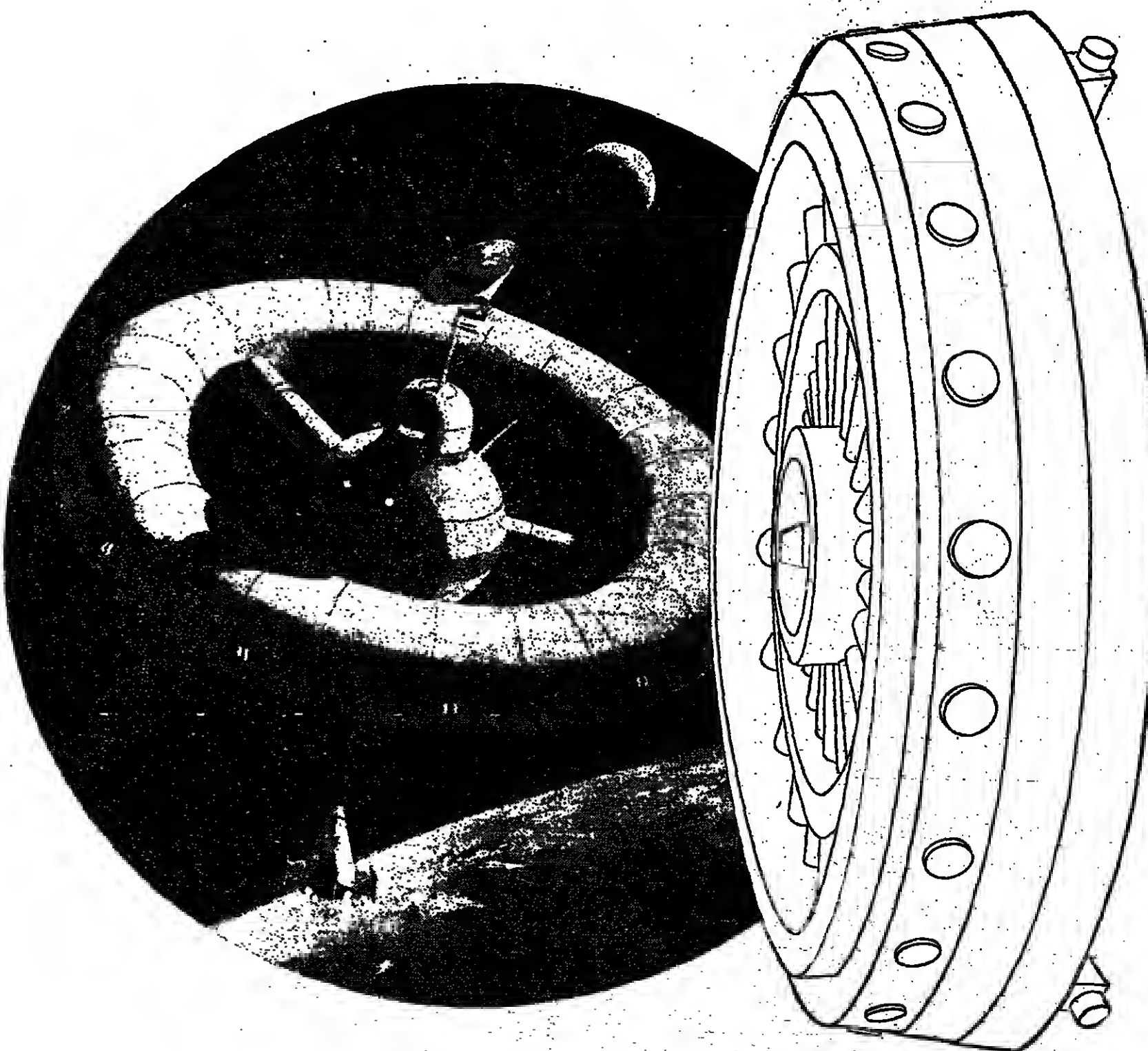
INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

130 Pearl Street, New York, New York 10015
Cable Address: FRANKBANK NEW YORK

European Representative Office
27/32 Old Jewry, London, E.C. 2, England
Cable Address: FRANKBANK LONDON

Nassau Branch/Columbus House
Shirley and East Sts., Nassau, Bahamas
Cable Address: FRANKBANK NASSAU

Franklin International Corporation/
American Swiss Credit Co., Ltd., New York, N.Y.
Wholly-owned subsidiaries.



FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK

85 Offices in New York City and on Long Island

A Bald Look Into the Future

By Angela Taylor

NEW YORK (NYT)—It may be the dawning of the age of Aquarius, as the song goes, but is it the waning of hair? Last winter, Rudolf Gernreich, the designer, predicted that both the man and the woman of the future will prefer to look as bald as hillbillies. He closed the gap between the sexes by showing a male and female model in similar, tent-like garments, both with shaved heads.

Mr. Gernreich delights in shocking the timid, but he also has a way of being right. So far, his only major blunder was the topless bathing suit, but the law might be blamed for its quick demise. Usually, Mr. Gernreich has a gleeful audience, which follows his pipings through any fashion Hamelin.

Pat Evans, a professional mannequin with the Wagner agency, points out that she shaved her head even pre-Rudolf. And, what's more, she has found herself more in demand for photographic assignments than in the days when she wore her hair in the Afro—or natural—fuzzy fashion.

"I had a natural for 12 years, before I got to be a fad," Miss Evans said the other day, pulling off the knitted cap she wears in cold weather. "People stared at me at first. They stare now. It doesn't bother me."

Salesman Astounded

Miss Evans related how she frightened off a door-to-door salesman recently.

"When I opened the door, he was so flabbergasted, he forgot his spiel," she said with a giggle. "I got rid of him fast."

Doorbell-ringers aside, Miss Evans has her own reasons for taking a razor to her well-shaped skull.

"I don't want to be a symbol," she explained. "If you stigmatize your hair, you're trying to be white. If you wear a natural, it's black power. We blacks have to go through our African thing, our slave thing. Eventually, we'll find our own answer about hair."

Once she decided to get rid

of her hair (a friend did the first cropping, now she does her own every two days, either with a razor or depilatory), Miss Evans said she felt a new freedom and identity.

"I feel different," she said. "I don't belong to a set group. I'm myself."

Her two children think her head is great. They like to rub their hands over it—"Kids love fantasy. Sometimes, I draw gold hair on myself with make-up. They love it."

Miss Evans owns a pair of wigs—a big, curly one and a straight, page-boy bob, and Walter Fontaine, of the Cof Camp salon at 203 West 23d Street, is working out some whimsical effects for her with fake hair. However, she prefers herself wigless.

"It's the future," she continued. "No matter what you wear if your hair's the same, you look the same. I think the future is simplicity—jump suits, for instance. You don't



Carol La Brie: "More like a girl."

wear 1960s hair any more than you wear 1920s clothes."

Super-Short Trim

Carol La Brie, another model (she's with the Ford agency), hasn't gone as far as Miss Evans, but she's close. Her hair has been shorn so that it's no longer than two inches at its most luxuriant.

"Believe it or not, I feel more like a girl," Miss La Brie said, the other day at Rudolf's, a salon owned by Rudolf Briscoe at 71 Madison Avenue (58th Street).

"Once you pull back your hair, you're more sophisticated. When you get rid of your hair, you're more yourself."

Miss La Brie's self, naturally endowed with a small, perfectly-shaped head and swanlike neck, is also managing with almost no make-up—"I just put lip gloss on my eyelids, no lashes."

"You look in the mirror and there's your whole face," she said with a pleased smile. "It's like getting acquainted with yourself."

By Myra MacPherson

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UPI).—A Dutch professor has some old "new" words for educating today's rebellious youth. Give him a place of his own.

This place would be a youth preserve, a domain, where the teen-ager could get little protection from the adults around him.

After all, as Dr. Jan Koning says, "we protect our beautiful nature—the Everglades, Yosemite, Yellowstone—but nowhere in our cities, nowhere in our countries do we have protected areas for youth."

Dr. Koning ran one of five Montessori schools for high-school-level youths. He is now a professor at the University of Amsterdam, teaching college students who will teach in high school.

He spoke of his concept for revitalizing high-school education at a three-day international Montessori conference here honoring the founder of that movement, Dr. Maria Montessori.

Not only is Dr. Koning some- one over 30 the kids can trust, he sounds like them. He says teen-agers are "the most endan- gered": that "our adult society is mostly hell," that our schools are more designed as "prisons" than centers of learn- ing.

Profit-Seeking Adults

He continues: "There is no single spot where our teen-agers can enjoy themselves in their own field. Don't mention here the street-corner society, the juke-box civilization, the drug-LSD-marijuana establish- ment, the sex experiments. These are only the counter- images of the real province of youth; they are mostly in the grip of only profit-seeking so- cieties of adults."

Dr. Koning said his views for revitalizing education stem from a Montessori concept now a half-century old. First, the youth needs "protection" and "insight into existing society."

Protection means a school

Dutch Educator Says

'Teens in Grip of Profit-Seekers'

reservation, a city for teen-agers, supervised by a teacher. Here the youth develops his own thinking, studies what he wants to study, at his own tempo, but, Dr. Koning empha- sizes, "not alone but with the teacher's understanding."

Teachers in this "youth-do- main" have a great deal to learn themselves, says Dr. Koning. "They have to learn to listen first, to listen second, and to listen and admire third." They also have to be "grounded very well" in language and mathematics and have a wealth of deep personal experiences to draw from for the presumably endless discussions the groups would have.

Montessori Idea

Dr. Koning said that Dr. Montessori's idea of a school where youths can experiment with a new community would be a place where the youth would earn at least part of his

own money. He would work on the farms, in offices, shops, factories and hotels of this "educational unit," says Dr. Koning.

The other side of the coin is that this cannot be a return to the cloisters of the Middle Ages, a "secluded area of peace" in some idyllic lodge. To make the concept work there must be a confrontation with existing society. Dr. Koning sees projects in which students get involved in communications between rich and poor, political leaders and delinquents in re- volt—"projects of discovery and help."

Dr. Koning started this sort of school in The Hague several years ago. It was a non-graded school and Dr. Koning said one of the major problems was that he had to learn to trust and listen to his students. "If you have the courage to trust them, then they are not rebellious."

Inching Down to Size

NEW YORK, April 1 (UPI).—Ten minutes. A tiny seg- ment of a day. But those ten, used properly, can turn inches into thinness, trim inches off the body, and give you a whole new mental look.

The promise of what ten min- utes of exercise can do, if done each day, comes from Toni Beck, whose clientele pays \$800 per week for such advice.

Many of these trim, one and one-half inches off all body measurements in two weeks under expert tutelage and their own will power.

There is another factor to be added to the daily ten—"car- rying yourself well," said Miss Beck, a dancer and dance in- structor. She's so hipped on what posture can do for ap- pearance that she's been known to tie a string to a famous client's ears and pull upward to show correct stance.

"Posture does not stop when you move," Miss Beck con- tinues. "You learn, from stand- ing correctly, how things are supposed to feel, and you

should go right on feeling that way whether you are walking, sitting or lying down."

Miss Beck, a slim, suburn- haired woman who looks as though she practices what she preaches, danced professionally and choreographed on Broad- way and in stock before the married and moved to Dallas, Texas. For the last few years, she has been head of the dance department of the School of Arts at Southern Methodist University.

When the Great Southwest Corp. established the luxury spa, the Greenhouse, between Dallas and Fort Worth, she was asked to organize and super- vise the exercise program.

Now, for the woman who is neither the Duchess of Windsor nor a Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson able to afford the time and money for the healthy spa, Miss Beck has combined with fre- lance writer Patsy Swank of Dallas to produce "Fashion Your Figure: the Ten-Minute-a-Day Program for Fitness." (Houghton Mifflin Co.).

On the Arts Agenda

The American baritone Sher- rill Milnes is scheduled to take the title role in a new produc- tion of Verdi's "Macbeth" April 18 at the Vienna State Opera, with Christa Ludwig as Lady Macbeth. The production is to be conducted by Karl Böhm, staged by Otto Schenk and designed by Rudolf Heinrich.

Fourteen productions from 11 countries are listed for the sec- ond Festival Roma, a season of theater and performing arts in the Italian capital from April 21 to June 14. The festival opens with the Barrault-Renaud

company's production of "Rabe- lains" in a tent in the Villa Bor- ghese gardens. And other productions include Le Roi Jones's "Slave Ship" by the Chelsea Theater Center of New York, "Gurton's Apocalyptic Needle" and two new plays by Sam Shepard by the New Troupe under Tom O'Horgan. Charles Marowitz's production of "Macbeth" by the Open Space Theater of London, the Ballet Rambert with "Pierrot Lunaire" and the Senegalese National Ballet. The only Italian production planned is of Macchiavelli's "Clicia," directed by Roberto Guicciardini.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

fast food service franchise restaurants Arby's seeks international partners

More leisure time—more family mobility—these are the factors that go hand-in-hand with people eat- ing outside their homes more frequently. Fast food-service restaurants in the United States have grown THREE TIMES as fast as the retail food business in the last decade.

Now Arby's, the fastest growing franchise restau- rant organization in the United States, seeks to co- operate with an aggressive, well-financed busi- ness group to develop fast food-service franchise restaurants throughout Europe.

All phases of franchise operation have been thor- oughly researched and complete training will be afforded to the organization selected. Profit op- portunity and return on investment compare favor- ably with any investment opportunity in the economy.

If your organization has the knowledge and drive to develop this enterprise, contact:

Mr. KENNETH FRANKLIN
Vice President-Franchising
ARBY'S INTERNATIONAL
17 Colonial Drive, Youngstown,
Ohio 44505, U.S.A.

YOUNG ENTREPRENEUR

European, MBA, Harvard Business School, working experience in U.S.A. and Europe.
Wants to manage small company with growth potential.
Expects equity participation related to results.
Can provide management team with similar background and experience if exceptional opportunity.
Box D-1743, Herald Tribune, Paris.

BUSINESS

OPPORTUNITIES

APPEARS EVERY

THURSDAY & SATURDAY

To place an advertisement, contact
Mr. T. Russell-Smith, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e. Tel.: 223-28-90.
Telex: 28.509

Roman Restaurants With a Foreign Flavor

By Shari Steiner

ROME—Looking for good fore- eign food in Rome, unless you're in the mood for the amorphous "continental" culi- cine, can be frustrating. Never- theless, there are several places with good, unusual specialties. With the opening of L'Eau Vive, prospects are getting bet- ter.

L'Eau Vive is staffed by the Travailleuses Missionnaires order of lay nuns. They have a list of French provincial spe- cialties, which is supplemented on Wednesday with Vietnamese dishes, and on Thursday with African fare.

Located just around the corner from the Pantheon at Via Montecitorio 85 (Tel. 631.035), the calm French atmosphere has been installed in what was one of Rome's most elegant restau- rants, Il Chiostro. Since the nuns took over, the exterior looks much more lower class, the prices have gone down, and the

interior and the food have remained superb.

All the French food is good, and the omelets and quiche Lorraine are to be singled out. However, the most fun is the Vietnamese food.

The list is very short, Canh Mien, a light vegetable soup, or Rau Tron for the first course. The Rau Tron are crisp ceps wrapped around a spicy sausage filling. They come with an herb dip.

For a main course, there is Ganau Mang, chicken which has been braised in a sweet ginger sauce. It comes with a shredded carrot and onion salad with just a hint of fresh tarragon.

Desert is Hoa qua a' chaux, a breaded, fried Vietnamese fruit.

Dining Out in Italy

The personnel are helpful, speak only French, and give the place an ambience of light and tranquility that adds to eating pleasure.

The price of a meal runs around 2,000 lire (\$3.20).

Just down the street is the Hong Kong, a Chinese restau- rant that has been in Rome for years, but which has just recently changed hands.

The new owner, a Japanese, decorated one of the rooms in Japanese style, and has added a list of exotic foods to the usual sweet and sour pork, chicken with almonds Chinese fare.

On the menu, Pork Taro Choi, a can- sereole of pork strips with the pungent Taro Choi vegetable looks like warmed over hash, and tastes fabulous. Scampi Hong Kong are served in a splendid sweet and sour sauce. The cook doesn't shell the scampi and doing it yourself at the table is a sticky mess.

The Japanese barbecued cray- fish is gently flavored with a sweet soy sauce, and quite good. A recommendation for the adventurous is the raw fish with rice bread.

The address is Via Montecitorio 14 (Tel. 631.897). Meals run around 2,500 lire (\$4).

The Tokyo at 22 Via di Propaganda (Tel. 683.286), boasts some 60 raw-fish spe- cialties, which they will pre- pare upon request.

For the more conventional, there are yakitori (chicken and onion braised kebabs), and the traditional sukiyaki made with tender beef (a rare find in Rome), vegetables including fresh bean sprouts, a generous helping of soy "glaze" noodles. The Japanese waitress oversees the cooking at the table, and serves the food with a raw egg sauce.

The sukiyaki alone is 2,500 lire (\$4) here, but is ample for two persons, particularly if fol- lowed with yukan, an imported sweet fruit.

On the other side of the river, at Borgo Vittorio 92, near the Vatican, the Taverna Nagma (Tel. 965.153) serves North African food. Its couscous is rich, heavy and good. You can also have it to take out.

For those who love cayenne, they have a roast lamb that is fantastic (roastato arrabbiato). Meals run around 2,000 lire (\$3.20).

A find for Hungarian food lovers is the tiny Da Rosi at Via della Scrofa 140 (near the Tomb of Augustus).

Starting with lichenkudel suppe (liver dumpling soup) and going right through poppy seed rolled pie, the food is all good and served with an excellent red table wine.

Particularly good are the extra hot goulash Transylvanian, the stuffed cabbage and the real paprika. Meals run around 1,800 lire (\$2.88).

All these restaurants, except the Taverna Nagma, close on Monday. The Nagma is closed on Tuesday.

'Tony' Candidates Named

NEW YORK, April 1 (UPI).—Nominees for the annual Tony awards of the Broadway theater were announced in 16 categories yesterday by a com- mittee of six drama journalists, selected by the sponsoring League of New York Theaters.

Contending for best-play honors are "Borstal Boy" by Frank McMahon, from the book by the late Irish writer Brendan Behan; "Child's Play," by Robert Marasco; "Indians," by Arthur Kopit, and "Last of the Red Hot Lovers," by Neil Simon.

Only three musicals were nominated—"Applause," "Coco" and "Furber."

The nominations represent productions from March 16,

1969, through April 8, 1970. Winners are determined by balloting by some 500 persons variously connected with the theater, whose names will be revealed April 19 on television.

Nominations in other cate- gories included:

Actor, dramatic star—Frank Grimes, "Borstal Boy"; Stacy Keach, "Indians"; Fritz Weaver, "Child's Play."

Actress, dramatic star—Tam- my Grimes, "Private Lives"; Helen Hayes, "Harvey"; Ger- aldine Brooks, "Brightower."

Actor, musical star—Cleavon Little, "Purlie"; Robert Weede, "Cry for Us All"; Len Cariou, "Applause."

Actress, musical star—Lauren Bacall, "Applause"; Katharine Hepburn, "Coco"; Dilly Watling, "Georgie."

Bikinis

PARIS, April 1.—In an article on Jan. 22, 1970, the Inter- national Herald Tribune in- correctly identified part of a costume by the American designer Rudi Gernreich as a "bikini." The Gernreich costume was not a Bikini, a registered trademark in France, but an original Gernreich design. The Herald Tribune regrets the error.

SEE THE PARISIANS' PARIS Dinners, Shows, Conventions, Exhibitions with our charming BILINGUAL HOSTESSES 11, rue Lo Poëtic 265-24-84

RASPOUTINE Le Menuiserie (Cuisine) 100% 100% SPECTACLE TOUT LA NUIT! 27-28, RUE DE LA VILLE 27-28, RUE DE LA VILLE

LA CALAVADOS JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS SPECTACLE TOUT LA NUIT! 27-28, RUE DE LA VILLE 27-28, RUE DE LA VILLE

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

TOMORROW

MERCURY • CLUNY PALACE THE GREAT NOVEL... NOW AN OUTSTANDING MOTION PICTURE! AIRPORT

NEW YORK'S DISTINGUISHED HOTEL CARLYLE 35 stories of luxurious accommodations. Convenient to shopping, art galleries and museums, theatres and businesses. Three fine restaurants. MAISON AVENUE AT 7TH ST. NEW YORK CABLE: THE CARLYLE NEW YORK TEL: 622-9292

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

TO LET 8th Arrondissement of Paris TOWN HOUSE FOR OFFICE USE VERY HIGH CLASS Directly overlooking the Parc Monceau SURFACE 2,500 square meters Underground garage Courtyard, private garden Company owned, Phone: 221 93 59.

Luz Bay Club Villa on Portugal's Algarve coast. Clustered Moorish villas and cottages on terraced slopes overlooking Luz Bay. Two to four bedrooms with private garden. International Luz Bay Club with swimming pool, tennis, horseback riding, shark fishing, water skiing, noted European cuisine. Secure land investment. Complete property management. From \$13,850 to \$27,500.

PANORAMA-FRANK INTERNATIONAL LTD. 1104 Vermont Ave., NW Washington, DC 20005 (202) 667-5500

GET UP TO 12% YEARLY FROM YOUR INVESTMENT Buy one of ISSA's magnificent luxuriously furnished apartments in Torre Molinos, the most popular holiday resort on Spain's lovely Costa del Sol. Your income is guaranteed by a leading Spanish bank. We rent and look after the apartment all the year round. You pay no maintenance or repair charges. Use the apartment for yourself whenever you want. ISSA are Spain's most respected Builders and Managers. Write for further details: INMORTALIA BILBAO, S.A. Carretera de Cadix - TORREMOLOLINS (MALAGA) Tel.: 38-11-31, 38-11-42 & 38-14-18 (Spain).

Land Exchange Bahamas International developer has prime condominium property with unusual tax advantages in Nassau and Freeport. Will exchange for substantial acreage in Costa del Sol, Algarve, Florida, Arizona, California, or what have you? Will pay or accept cash difference. Submit all details to: Box D-1744, Herald, Paris.

Real Estate Partnership (PORTUGAL) One Mile of Oceanfront One Mile of Riverfront U.S. group with land development know-how seeks partners for major development of important property located between ocean and river. Gambling casino and 18-hole golf course nearby. Most desirable acreage in this well-known resort area. Inquiries invited from established well-capitalized organizations. Write to: EQUI-TRONICS CAPITAL CORP. 1441 Broadway, New York 10018 (212) 947-6070

New Fed Role in Bank Loans Urged

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, April 1 (WP).—A stern warning against easing up too quickly on the Federal Reserve Board's monetary policy came today from one of the men who shape that policy, Fed governor Andrew F. Brimmer.

At the same time, Mr. Brimmer was sharply critical of the Fed's effectiveness in restraining extension of bank credit, and offered a novel long-range proposal that would limit the ability of the banking system—notably big multinational banks—to dodge policies established by the board.

His proposal, made in a speech to the San Francisco Bond Club, would exert a control not only over the volume of bank credit but, for the first time, the intended use of bank loans.

The suggestion is certain to be controversial. New Fed chairman Arthur F. Burns has already made the point in Congressional testimony that the best contribution the Fed can make in the "social priorities" field is to attend to its own business—that is, as he defined it, preserving and protecting the stability of the dollar here and abroad.

Mr. Brimmer himself noted the desirability of minimal interference with "normal business decisions" and the economic force of the market place in his speech.

Inflation Outlook

On current problems, Mr. Brimmer insists that inflation is far from licked. Despite the slow-



Andrew F. Brimmer

down in some sectors of the economy, he said, "by the end of this year, the pace of inflation may still be rising at a rate well above what most Americans would find acceptable in the long run."

His speech, made available here, made clear that any Fed decision to pursue a distinctively easier monetary policy at the moment would not be unanimous.

In recent congressional testimony, Mr. Burns indicated that the Fed has retreated modestly from the harsh money policy that prevailed last year, Mr. Brimmer did not indicate that he favored no change in policy. In effect, he was saying: Don't overdo it.

His personal assessment, he told the Bond Club, is that "the time

has certainly not come to lay aside the effort to achieve and maintain a reasonable degree of price stability in this country."

Control Plan

Mr. Brimmer's plan to put new curbs on bank credit would utilize the Fed's authority to set reserve requirements, in cash, that must be held against loans.

His suggestion would necessitate legislation, because it would apply to all commercial banks, non-members as well as members of the Fed. In essence, it would force banks to keep an additional reserve on domestic loans which could be varied according to the purpose of the loan.

This, Mr. Brimmer suggested, would give the Fed the kind of control that would assure a better chance of achieving "overall objectives of monetary policy."

By varying the amount of required reserves, the Fed could avert the likelihood that particular sectors of the economy—such as housing—would bear a heavier-than-average burden of tight money.

That is, loans in given areas would become unattractively expensive to the banks themselves.

"Any array of loan priorities could be adopted and the reserve requirement scaled accordingly," Mr. Brimmer argued, "depending on the changing needs of public policy."

How It Works

He offered this illustration of his plan:

"... Let us assume that such a supplemental reserve requirement had gone into effect at the end of 1968. Let us take \$20 billion... on the books... as of that date. Suppose further that a bank were required to set aside cash reserves equal to 20 percent of the amount by which its outstanding loans exceeded the [end of 1968] amount."

Since loans at member banks rose by about \$20 billion last year, they would have been required to put up an additional \$4 billion, under these assumptions. Since their required reserves averaged about \$27 billion in 1969, this would have represented an increase of roughly 15 percent.

Mr. Brimmer came to the conclusion that "the time has come for a major re-examination of the Fed's tool kit for controlling bank expansion because of what happened last year."

He said that the Fed had set out, as one of its objectives, "a sizeable moderation in the expansion of business loans," but did not achieve full success. In fact, Mr. Brimmer pointed out, the business loans on the books of commercial banks last year rose almost as much as they did in 1968.

Banks' Role

To a large degree, a "handful of multinational banks"—he counted 20—and "a sizeable number... dominant... in their regions"—he counted 60 of those—were the most successful in averting the full degree of intended monetary restraint by access to the Eurodollar market, or by selling commercial paper.

In avoiding much of the impact of tight money, Mr. Brimmer said, the big multinational and regional banks "can maintain—or even expand—their earning assets."

The larger local banks... can do so to a much lesser extent.

Mr. Brimmer observed that the Fed had applied flexibility to the use of reserve requirements in the recent past. His new suggestion is parallel to an earlier idea, since adopted by the board, which establishes a marginal reserve requirement on Eurodollar borrowings.

Currently, a proposal to require reserves against commercial paper sold by bank-related corporations is under study.

Italian Reserve Loss**Increased in February**

ROME, April 1 (Reuters).—The Bank of Italy said today Italy's net official reserves fell 921 billion lire (\$13.5 million) in February to 2,464 billion (\$3.9 billion) from 2,785 billion lire in January. This follows a 149.9 billion lire (\$23.8 million) loss in January.

The latest loss reflects a 327.1 billion lire increase in short-term indebtedness. Swaps with the New York Federal Reserve Bank rose to 627.2 billion lire from 255.1 billion lire in January.

Denies Shift in Intentions**Budget May Slip Into Deficit In 1971, U.S. Official Hints**

WASHINGTON, April 1 (WP).—A high administration official hinted today that the federal budget surplus for fiscal 1971—pegged earlier at \$1.3 billion—might slip into deficit.

Herbert Stein, a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, said that it would be incorrect "to interpret a crossing of that line [separating surplus from deficit] if it should occur, as a sign of a basic change in the administration's intentions."

Given the size of the projected surplus, the economist said, it would not take many \$100 million increase decisions to convert that to a deficit.

The early termination of a cutback in state and local construction, announced last month by President Nixon, will slice an estimated \$600 million off the surplus. The federal pay rise of 6 percent offered by the government in the postal negotiations would cost another \$2.5 billion a year.

But a change of \$1.5 or \$2 billion in the budget position does not have a major impact on the economic situation, Mr. Stein declared.

His observations were made in a speech to the Downtown Economic Lunch Group in New York.

The thrust of his speech was a rejection of the theory that the Nixon administration had reversed its tough anti-inflation policy, in fear that it is generating a recession.

The administration economist did concede that there had been expenditures "that were not individually consistent with the preferred overall budget posture." Examples he cited were larger veterans' benefits and the early termination of the construction cutback. Both moves were pushed by Republican politicians.

Mr. Stein said these were special cases, and should not be interpreted as meaning "that the administration is now seeking to pump up the economy."

He added, however, that "the administration is not locked into the present budget posture," and if its assessment of the economy changes, fiscal policy could be altered accordingly.

Mr. Stein, as he has before, predicted that the economy will begin to recover this summer (assuming) a resumption of monetary growth and that the rate of inflation will decline "visibly" this year. He said that the administration still rejects "any generalized form of jawboning or wage-price policy."

Mr. Stein said these were special cases, and should not be interpreted as meaning "that the administration is now seeking to pump up the economy."

He added, however, that "the administration is not locked into the present budget posture," and if its assessment of the economy changes, fiscal policy could be altered accordingly.

Mr. Stein, as he has before, predicted that the economy will begin to recover this summer (assuming) a resumption of monetary growth and that the rate of inflation will decline "visibly" this year. He said that the administration still rejects "any generalized form of jawboning or wage-price policy."

Mr. Stein said these were special cases, and should not be interpreted as meaning "that the administration is now seeking to pump up the economy."

He added, however, that "the administration is not locked into the present budget posture," and if its assessment of the economy changes, fiscal policy could be altered accordingly.

Mr. Stein, as he has before, predicted that the economy will begin to recover this summer (assuming) a resumption of monetary growth and that the rate of inflation will decline "visibly" this year. He said that the administration still rejects "any generalized form of jawboning or wage-price policy."

Mr. Stein said these were special cases, and should not be interpreted as meaning "that the administration is now seeking to pump up the economy."

CEA Eyes Rise**In Copper Prices**

WASHINGTON, April 1 (Reuters).—President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers is looking into increases in some U.S. copper prices, the White House said today.

Spokesman Gerald Warren gave a hint, however, of what the administration's position on yesterday's price rise might be.

In New York, Phelps Dodge said its copper products division has raised the base price on all bare wire products by 2.5 cents a pound, effective immediately.

The move partially reflects the firm's four-cent-a-pound price increase for refined copper, announced yesterday, the company said.

Japanese Reserves**Rise to \$3.87 Billion**

TOKYO, April 1 (Reuters).—Japan's external reserves rose to a record \$3.87 billion in March from \$3.63 billion in February and \$2.51 billion in March, 1969, the Finance Ministry said today.

Japan's loan of \$100 million to the World Bank and repayment of part of its postwar U.S. aid debt were absorbed by the foreign exchange earnings, it added.

The more partially reflects the firm's four-cent-a-pound price increase for refined copper, announced yesterday, the company said.

The move partially reflects the firm's four-cent-a-pound price increase for refined copper, announced yesterday, the company said.

The move partially reflects the firm's four-cent-a-pound price increase for refined copper, announced yesterday, the company said.

The move partially reflects the firm's four-cent-a-pound price increase for refined copper, announced yesterday, the company said.

Increases in Steel Prices Spread Throughout the U.S. Industry

PITTSBURGH, April 1 (Reuters).—The 4.5 percent increase in bare and semi-finished steel bar production announced Monday by Republic Steel Corp. spread throughout the industry today.

U.S. Steel Corp., the nation's largest producer, was first to fall in line behind Republic, the industry's third largest. The price hikes, covering some 17 percent of the industry's shipments, become effective April 15.

On the heels of U.S. Steel's move came word from Bethlehem Steel, No. 2, and Jones & Laughlin, sixth largest, that they were raising bar products by the same amount.

U.S. Steel also said it is increasing prices for rods and certain manufacturers' wires by an average of 4.7 percent. These products, it said, represent 2.5 percent of the industry's shipments.

Jones & Laughlin, a subsidiary of Ling-Temco-Vought, also broadened the range of increases by posting a \$7-a-ton increase on semi-finished blooms, billets and slabs. In addition, it went along with C&L Steel Corp.'s 8 percent increase on oil country casing and tubing, widely used in the oil industry.

Perfect Film Estimates Loss Of \$35 Million During '69

NEW YORK, April 1 (NYT).—Sheldon Feinberg, president since September of Perfect Film and Chemical Corp., informed the New York Stock Exchange yesterday that the concern had an estimated loss of \$35 million in 1969.

Mr. Feinberg also asked for additional time to file the firm's annual report, which the auditors have not yet completed. Explaining that last year's large loss resulted in "a substantial portion" from writedowns, Mr. Feinberg said he had assured the exchange that the company's operations had been restored to a

profitable basis and that he anticipated "an overall profit for 1970." Perfect Film last year failed in its attempt to reacquire the Saturday Evening Post.

The company showed a nine-month loss of about \$17.8 million.

Associated Drygoods

Year to Jan. 31 1970 1969

Revenue (millions) 764.8 743.3

Profits (millions) 29.79 30.19

Per Share 2.47 2.51

National Industries

Year 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 353.3 311.5

Profits (millions) 1.72 7.17

Per Share 0.20 0.95

National Presto Industries

Year 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 164.0 152.3

Profits (millions) 8.96 8.21

Per Share 8.07 5.61

Stop and Shop

Year to Jan. 31 1970 1969

Revenue (millions) 730.48 654.8

Profits (millions) 7.45 8.74

Per Share 2.40 3.22

Coppers Lead Stock Prices Higher in N.Y.**Economic Background Essentially the Same**

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, April 1 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange picked up some speed and strength today with prices at the close of trading near the highest levels of the day.

Copper stocks were a feature as shares of leading producers responded to news of a 4-cent-a-pound increase in the price of the metal by Phelps Dodge, the nation's second largest copper producer.

Some of the more volatile glamour issues also featured the advance. Actively traded Texaco soared 1 1/2 to 110 1/2, Eastman Kodak up 1 3/8 to 78 3/4, and U.S. Steel, up a point, to 38 3/8.

Price advances led declines by a comfortable margin throughout the session. At the close, there were 789 winners and 535 losers, slightly below the widest margin of the day.

Volume also rose, reaching 8.81 million shares against 8.37 million shares yesterday. The increase may have reflected renewed interest by some institutional investors following the close of the first quarter.

Background unchanged

The economic background remained essentially the same but an encouraging note was sounded by Herbert Stein of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, in a speech here. Mr. Stein said there was "a good probability that the rate of inflation will be significantly reduced this year without a large prolonged loss of total output."

While he was downgrading the prospects of a recession, however, Andrew F. Brimmer of the Federal Reserve Board warned that economic restraint had not had much impact on inflation so far and that anti-inflation measures would have to continue in effect.

The stock market's renewed buoyancy was reflected in the list of the 16 most-active issues. Nine of these closed with gains, including six that added a point or more. Five active stocks declined by fractions, topped the active list.

Burlington Northern, formed recently by the merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, topped the active list with trades of 312,000 shares, most of which crossed the tape shortly before the close on a block of 191,700 shares at 39. The stock closed at 39 3/4, down 7/8.

Rep. W. S. Stuckey Jr., D., Cal., member of the House subcommittee reviewing the Senate-passed bill, told a conference of mutual fund executives here today the bill would "put 54 percent of mutual fund salesmen out of business."

The Senate bill calls for a reduction in sales commissions from the present rate of 8.5 percent to what is likely to end up at 5 percent. It also seeks to stretch out the period in which salesmen will collect their initial front-load fee on long-term contractual sales.

Rep. Stuckey, who has drawn up an alternative bill, said he would flood the Senate bill with amendments if it ever reached the House floor.

Bank of America has named James A. Rutte and Gerard de Ganay, formerly assistant managers at the bank's Paris branch, assistant vice-presidents.

A.L. Hatfield, commercial director—international department, has been named to the newly-created position of director—Europe by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., to be headquartered in the Hague.

Bank of America has named James A. Rutte and Gerard de Ganay, formerly assistant managers at the bank's Paris branch, assistant vice-presidents.

A.L. Hatfield, commercial director—international department, has been named to the newly-created position of director—Europe by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., to be headquartered in the Hague.

Bank of America has named James A. Rutte and Gerard de Ganay, formerly assistant managers at the bank's Paris branch, assistant vice-presidents.

A.L. Hatfield, commercial director—international department, has been named to the newly-created position of director—Europe by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., to be headquartered in the Hague.

Bank of America has named James A. Rutte and Gerard de Ganay, formerly assistant managers at the bank's Paris branch, assistant vice-presidents.

A.L. Hatfield, commercial director—international department, has been named to the newly-created position of director—Europe by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., to be headquartered in the Hague.

Bank of America has named James A. Rutte and Gerard de Ganay, formerly assistant managers at the bank's Paris branch, assistant vice-presidents.

A.L. Hatfield, commercial director—international department, has been named to the newly-created position of director—Europe by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., to be headquartered in the Hague.

Bank of America has named James A. Rutte and Gerard de Ganay, formerly assistant managers at the bank's Paris branch, assistant vice-presidents.

A.L. Hatfield, commercial director—international department, has been named to the newly-created position of director—Europe by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., to be headquartered in the Hague.

Bank of America has named James A. Rutte and Gerard de Ganay, formerly assistant managers at the bank's Paris branch, assistant vice-presidents.

A.L. Hatfield, commercial director—international department, has been named to the newly-created position of director—Europe by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., to be headquartered in the Hague.

Bank of America has named James A. Rutte and Gerard de Ganay, formerly assistant managers at the bank's Paris branch, assistant vice-presidents.

A.L. Hatfield, commercial director—international department, has been named to the newly-created position of director—Europe by B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co., to be headquartered in the Hague.

Bank of America has named James A. Rutte and Gerard de Ganay, formerly assistant managers at the bank's Paris branch, assistant vice-presidents.

Financial Fizz Is Added To Champagne in France

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS (NYT).—Those magic vineyards in an irregular triangle of northern France where dreams of affluence are bottled under old family names like Moët and Chandon, Mumm and Taittinger, are going through their biggest financial reorganization in centuries as part of the drive toward French industrial concentration.

The need for economies of size and a 30-year-old businessman whose name is heard in bars from Marseilles to Calais are the prime forces behind the move.

While casting its spell of opulence, champagne also has perhaps the highest profit ratio of any industry in France. But financing over the protracted production process of the wine, especially during the intense credit squeeze that France is now going through, remains a problem.

Bernard Ricard, the 30-year-old whose father created a vast liquor dominion and transferred the mantle of power to his son two years ago, has been assessing champagne shares in the Bourse for what financial specialists see as a grand design for restructuring the industry.

After sub rosa accumulations in Mercier, the No. 2 champagne company, he is understood to have 18 percent of the shares.

Moët et Chandon, the No. 1 house, has just made an acquisition offer to Mercier stock-

holders (11 Moët shares for 12 Mercier) which would make Mr. Ricard one of the biggest stockholders of the new enterprise.

The Ricard company makes pastis, an anis-based liquor that has become one of the most popular French aperitifs, more or less succeeding abysmally, the scourge of *fin de siècle* poets, which left brain damage as well as a state of euphoria.

Even before the Mercier purchases, Ricard was unusually well represented in the champagne industry. It owns, for instance, 48 percent of Lanson, which sells 22 million bottles a year half of them abroad.

By comparison, Moët et Chandon sells 10 million bottles a year and Mercier 5 million. Combined annual sales in dollar equivalent, of the three big champagne firms is \$45 million.

The Ricard company has an alliance with Seagram, the giant Canadian distiller. Ricard distributes Seagram products in France. Seagram also happens to be the biggest stockholder in Mumm.

In the Ricard portfolio are also shares of Delamotte, Laurent-Perrier and Taittinger, other prospering champagne houses.

Meanwhile, food giant La Générale Alimentaire is understood to own 10 percent of Mercier. It is uncertain yet what the rivalry will bring.

More U.S. Rate Falls Seen

LOS ANGELES, April 1 (Reuters).—Richard Everett, economist and vice-president of Chase Manhattan Bank, predicted here today that short-term interest rates will fall significantly within three months and the prime rate will probably follow suit and drop again too.

Mr. Everett said he believes short-term rates will continue their decline month-to-month basis throughout the rest of the year, but, he added, in selected sectors, such as mortgage rates, demand will keep rates up.

He said the economy is in a "moderate recession." He said he believed government policies to

deal with inflation had so far been along the right lines but the most difficult problem—turning the economy around—still lay ahead.

First National City Bank's chairman predicted yesterday that the whole pattern of interest rates, including bank-lending charges and interest on long-term bonds, would continue its moderate decline.

George S. Moore, speaking before the bank's annual meeting, was not, however, specific as to the amount or timing of the decline.

Mr. Moore said the current decline in interest rates had been sufficient to allow the bank to attract large certificates of deposit from corporations for the first time in nine months.

EXECUTIVE REPRESENTATIVES

Italian Financial Corporation requires 3 sales management orientated representatives to develop and supervise sales forces in Italy.

We have a highly marketable financial product and we need top men with the following qualifications:

High level sales background
experience in Real Estate and/or Finance
ability to work independently
Italian nationality (preferred)
30-40 years of age

The rewards of these positions will be extremely high. Remuneration in accordance with results will not be less than 10,000 U.S. dollars per year and is virtually unlimited. Plus a generous stock option plan which could bring a 100,000 dollar equity share within two years. In addition, there are full medical and insurance benefits.

The successful candidates will receive complete training and sales support. These positions offer the possibility of the most exciting career in European finance.

Please send a resume and a recent photo to:
Box No. D 1745 Herald Tribune, Paris.

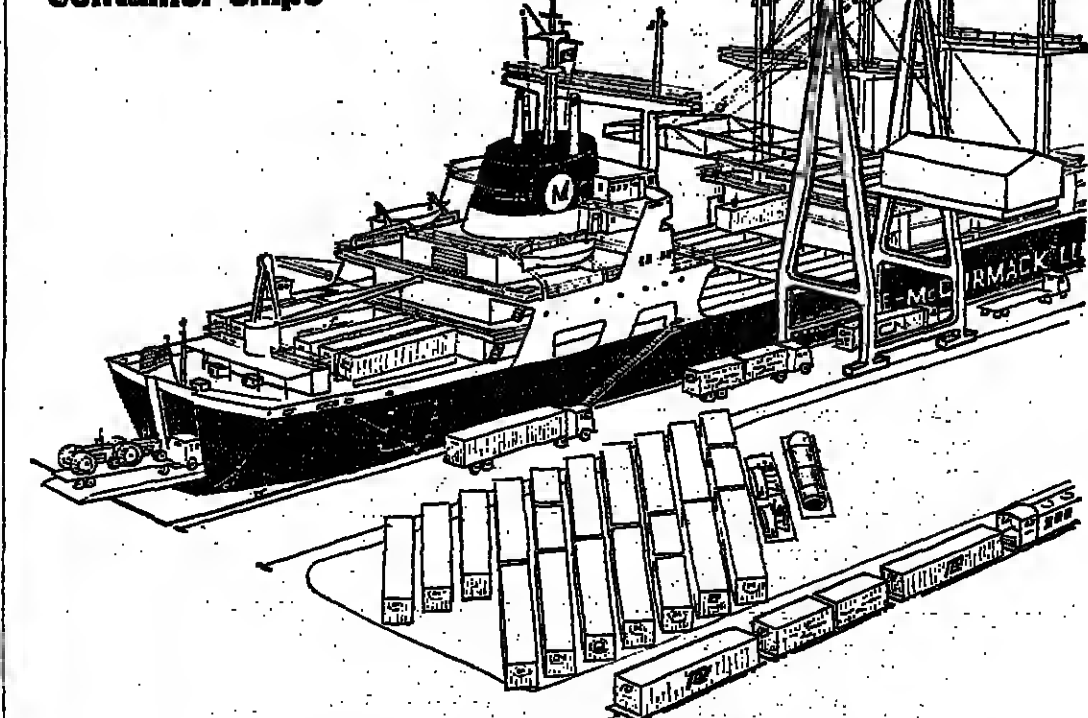
AFCA
watch it go

Guaranteed
NO-LOSS FUND
INVITES
MUTUAL FUND
DEALERS

Large-volume Dealers wanted to represent INFUND, today's most advanced R.E.M. Mutual Fund—the only R.E.M. Fund that, at no charge to the investor, guarantees him against loss of his investment. PLUS Life Insurance protection that can return to the estate up to 5 times the investment. PLUS a group of important U.S. and international insurance companies with surplus cash of over \$500,000,000. To the Dealer INFUND offers highest commissions PLUS a PLANNED LIFETIME INCOME (even if you should sever relations). PLUS FREE WARRANTIES in the Management Company. Please write in confidence to our President, giving your annual sales volume, number of salesmen, territory covered, and funds you represent.

INVESTORS REALTY MANAGEMENT LTD.
International Centre, Burlington, Vermont

Le Havre-New-York faster than 25 knots
6 days at sea from Wednesday to Wednesday.
combination roll-on/roll-off
container ships



Sailings from Le Havre every Wednesday
for New-York, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia.
Through bills of lading for Montreal.

Any freight in containers or on wheels. Deep tanks for liquids in bulk.

MOORE - McCORMACK LINES

General Agents in France **WORMS, C.M.C.**

50, boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8^e - tel.: 285.19.00 (65 lines)

telex: 28711 Naworms and 28237 Wormsca

Freight Booking Agents:

Paris - Worms, C.M.C., 50, bd Haussmann - Paris 8^e - tel.: 285.19.00 - telex: 28711 Naworm

— 1970 — Stocks and Bonds		Div. in \$		100s.		First High		Low		Last		Ch'g	
High	Low	Div.	in \$	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'g				

Bank Stocks

	Bid.	Asked	Prior
Bank of Am. N.Y.	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4
Mutual City	70 3/4	70 3/4	70 3/4
Fidelity Nat. Bk.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
O.B. Trust Co.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2

NOW OVER \$240,000,000 IN ASSETS AND STILL GROWING

M.H. Meyerson & Co., Inc.

Maintaining all markets in 700 U.S. Over-the-Counter Securities For Banks and Institutions via direct Over-the-Wire to Bank Wireman & Co., A.C., Zurich All deliveries in U.S. funds through your New York Correspondent.

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey 07310
Brokers and Dealers in Over-the-Counter Securities.
Reference: First Jersey National Bank, Jersey City, New Jersey

Initial Offering \$10.00 May 9, 1969
Net Asset Value \$11.45 March 27, 1970

No Limitation taxes for non-resident shareholders • Confidential subscription • No sales commission • Initial 90 days CAPITAL APPRECIATION WITH MINIMUM RISK • STEADY GROWTH

Sponsored by British-American Bank Corp.

British-American Investment Fund, Ltd.

A U.S. oriented fund owning stocks and real estate

Investment in American securities, bonds and real estate, managed by a team of experienced investors.

Phase A: Full Coupons for full details.

GEORG JENSEN SILVER

DROPS OVER 50% CAN BE SHIPPED AT DANISH EXPORT PRICES

GEORG JENSEN 239 RUE SAINT-HONORE PARIS-1er

LA BOUTIQUE DANOISE 42 AVENUE DE FRIEDLAND PARIS-8e

Please send FREE Prospectus which has reviewed the Prospects and would like to enter my subscription for _____ shares.

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ Country _____

GEORG JENSEN IS NEW BOND STREET LONDON W.1

GEORG JENSEN 101 B, RUE ROYALE, BRUSSELS I

CASA DANIELE GEORG JENSEN 57 VIA FRANCESCO CRISTI, ROMA

Market Summary April 1, 1970

Most Active New York

	Vol	Close	Chg
Burl North	212,100	37 3/4	- 3/4
Phillips 66	111,400	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Divers Ind	104,400	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Rennell	88,400	42 1/2	+ 1/4
Gunkler Del	86,400	42 1/2	+ 1/4
Coca-Cola	82,400	21 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Tire	60,400	19 1/2	+ 1/4
Tecoco	70,200	27 1/2	+ 1/4
Kortcraft	70,400	37 1/2	+ 1/4
Cap E Bcdst	64,400	35 1/2	+ 1/4
Cal Fed	58,400	42 1/2	+ 1/4
USA Finl	44,400	30 1/2	+ 1/4
Robins Avl	64,400	34 1/2	+ 1/4
AUAPCO Inc	61,400	16 1/2	+ 1/4

Volume, all stocks, 8,810,000 shares.
Volume, 10 stocks, 1,299,108 shares.
Ratio, 10 stocks, 14.28 percent.
Average price, 18 stocks, \$89.50.
New 1970 highs, 42 lows, 28.
Times traded in NY, 14.
Advances, 780; declines, 335; unchanged, 380.
N.Y. Stock Index: 56.10 +0.23; Industrial: 53.36 +0.30; transportation: 56.83 +0.18; utility: 41.27 -0.01; Standard: 63.50.

Most Active—American

	Vol	Close	Chg
US Steel	155,800	10 1/2	- 1/4
Carver Ac	141,400	1 1/4	+ 1/4
Rest Assoc	105,800	1 1/4	+ 1/4
Wm Pitt	105,800	1 1/4	+ 1/4
Wilshire Glb	63,400	1 1/4	+ 1/4
Overhead Door	63,400	1 1/4	+ 1/4
Acme Ind	41,400	1 1/4	+ 1/4
Chrysler D	38,400	1 1/4	+ 1/4
Univ Foods	38,400	1 1/4	+ 1/4
Vernitron	32,400	1 1/4	+ 1/4

Approx total stock sales 2,610,000 shares.
Sales over 400 shares, 10.
Avg. work time 2:00.
High Low Close Net Chg.
High 24 1/2 Low 21 1/2 Close 24 1/2 Net Chg. + 1/4

Dow Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	759.67	757.67	760.00	+4.0
Ind	759.67	757.67	760.00	+4.0
30 Stk	173.25	172.99	173.12	+0.2
Stk	173.25	172.99	173.12	+0.2
500 Stk	221.17	220.93	221.00	+0.1

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	Chg
425 Industrials	99.16	97.22	98.50	+0.30
25 Railroads	99.16	97.22	98.50	+0.30
35 Utilities	99.16	97.22	98.50	+0.30
500 Stocks	99.16	97.22	98.50	+0.30

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. Shares

	Buy	Sell	Short
March 21	317,894	372,348	4,682
March 22	317,894	372,348	4,682
March 23	317,894	372,348	4,682
March 24	317,894	372,348	4,682
March 25	317,894	372,348	4,682
March 26	317,894	372,348	4,682
March 27	317,894	372,348	4,682
March 28	317,894	372,348	4,682
March 29	317,894	372,348	4,682
March 30	317,894	372,348	4,682

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

ELLIS AG ZUERICH

Weinplatz 6 Phone: 27 41 47 — Telex: 53 641

BROKERS FOR:

Stocks — Eurobonds — Eurodeposits

Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 1.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and soft wheat Year ago

FIBRES

	Unit	Price	Chg
Red hush	cwt	\$1.85 1/4	+ 1/4

Highlights of the year 1969

Growth of business

*Extracts from the annual statement to shareholders by the Chairman
Mr. A. D. Chesterfield, C.B.E.*

"There was an upsurge in activity in the second half of the year and it is with pleasure that I can tell you that the opportunities provided for us in difficult circumstances were welcomed and dealt with so successfully that once again we are able to show a highly satisfactory result."

The increase in profits from £731,543 to £821,012, the highest figure so far, is most gratifying and reflects great credit upon all members of our organisation. The Board has felt justified in recommending the payment of an increased dividend making the total for the year 12% as against the 10% forecast in the September statement.

Due to prevailing conditions our Arbitrage in securities has been less active than in 1998 but nevertheless made a satisfactory contribution to the profits of our business. Incidentally, I mentioned last year that we had launched Tokyo Trust S.A. - an offshore investment trust for Japanese securities. I am glad to say that the issue was a success and the Ordinary shares of this trust have appreciated by about 45% in value during the first year of its existence. Our Investment Management, Corporate Finance and Merger Departments had a busy year. We started a new activity concerned with the provision of management services which our customers are finding very useful.

We have played an active part in the Euro-currency markets and were instrumental in placing loans on behalf of foreign public corporations and companies. Early in 1969 we formed a new subsidiary company, Singer & Friedlander (Metta) Ltd., and are hopeful that in due course it will play its part in the development of the Island's economy. All our offices and our Swiss subsidiary have been actively engaged in securing new business".

Jun	31.95	31.95	31.62	30.70	32.12	27/98	20	Univox	1.14	31	23/98	22/98	22/98
Jul	30.83	30.83	30.82	30.37	31.15	92	75	Daysco	pf4.25	280	79	79	79
Aug	30.95	30.95	30.75	30.30	30.20	35/6	61	DayHud	5.00	11	33	33/98	33/98
Oct	29.80	29.80	29.50	29.20	29.85	26/16	231/4	DayHud	1.60	42	25/98	25/98	25/98
Dec	29.80	29.80	29.47	29.25	30.00	52	49/5	DPL	Prf 3.75	250	51/6	51/6	51/6
Feb	31.25	30.75	30.75	30.25	30.30	48/45	38/8	Deena	Co 5	167	4/98	4/98	4/98

Jun	24.00	24.50	25.00	25.50	26.00	26.50	27.00	27.50	28.00	28.50	29.00	29.50	30.00	30.50	31.00	31.50	32.00	32.50	33.00	33.50	34.00	34.50	35.00	35.50	36.00	36.50	37.00	37.50	38.00	38.50	39.00	39.50	40.00	40.50	41.00	41.50	42.00	42.50	43.00	43.50	44.00	44.50	45.00	45.50	46.00	46.50	47.00	47.50	48.00	48.50	49.00	49.50	50.00	50.50	51.00	51.50	52.00	52.50	53.00	53.50	54.00	54.50	55.00	55.50	56.00	56.50	57.00	57.50	58.00	58.50	59.00	59.50	60.00	60.50	61.00	61.50	62.00	62.50	63.00	63.50	64.00	64.50	65.00	65.50	66.00	66.50	67.00	67.50	68.00	68.50	69.00	69.50	70.00	70.50	71.00	71.50	72.00	72.50	73.00	73.50	74.00	74.50	75.00	75.50	76.00	76.50	77.00	77.50	78.00	78.50	79.00	79.50	80.00	80.50	81.00	81.50	82.00	82.50	83.00	83.50	84.00	84.50	85.00	85.50	86.00	86.50	87.00	87.50	88.00	88.50	89.00	89.50	90.00	90.50	91.00	91.50	92.00	92.50	93.00	93.50	94.00	94.50	95.00	95.50	96.00	96.50	97.00	97.50	98.00	98.50	99.00	99.50	100.00
Seten: April 1, 1933; June 1, 1934; Aug 31, 1935	36.00	36.50	37.00	37.50	38.00	38.50	39.00	39.50	40.00	40.50	41.00	41.50	42.00	42.50	43.00	43.50	44.00	44.50	45.00	45.50	46.00	46.50	47.00	47.50	48.00	48.50	49.00	49.50	50.00	50.50	51.00	51.50	52.00	52.50	53.00	53.50	54.00	54.50	55.00	55.50	56.00	56.50	57.00	57.50	58.00	58.50	59.00	59.50	60.00	60.50	61.00	61.50	62.00	62.50	63.00	63.50	64.00	64.50	65.00	65.50	66.00	66.50	67.00	67.50	68.00	68.50	69.00	69.50	70.00	70.50	71.00	71.50	72.00	72.50	73.00	73.50	74.00	74.50	75.00	75.50	76.00	76.50	77.00	77.50	78.00	78.50	79.00	79.50	80.00	80.50	81.00	81.50	82.00	82.50	83.00	83.50	84.00	84.50	85.00	85.50	86.00	86.50	87.00	87.50	88.00	88.50	89.00	89.50	90.00	90.50	91.00	91.50	92.00	92.50	93.00	93.50	94.00	94.50	95.00	95.50	96.00	96.50	97.00	97.50	98.00	98.50	99.00	99.50	100.00																								
Oct 35; Oct 1935; Feb 2; April 7, 41	36.00	36.50	37.00	37.50	38.00	38.50	39.00	39.50	40.00	40.50	41.00	41.50	42.00	42.50	43.00	43.50	44.00	44.50	45.00	45.50	46.00	46.50	47.00	47.50	48.00	48.50	49.00	49.50	50.00	50.50	51.00	51.50	52.00	52.50	53.00	53.50	54.00	54.50	55.00	55.50	56.00	56.50	57.00	57.50	58.00	58.50	59.00	59.50	60.00	60.50	61.00	61.50	62.00	62.50	63.00	63.50	64.00	64.50	65.00	65.50	66.00	66.50	67.00	67.50	68.00	68.50	69.00	69.50	70.00	70.50	71.00	71.50	72.00	72.50	73.00	73.50	74.00	74.50	75.00	75.50	76.00	7																																																																							

Age	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Age	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31																																																																					

	7/9	8/9	9/9	10/9	11/9	12/9	1/00	2/00	3/00	4/00	5/00	6/00	7/00	8/00	9/00	10/00	11/00	12/00	1/01	2/01	3/01	4/01	5/01	6/01	7/01	8/01	9/01	10/01	11/01	12/01	1/02	2/02	3/02	4/02	5/02	6/02	7/02	8/02	9/02	10/02	11/02	12/02	1/03	2/03	3/03	4/03	5/03	6/03	7/03	8/03	9/03	10/03	11/03	12/03	1/04	2/04	3/04	4/04	5/04	6/04	7/04	8/04	9/04	10/04	11/04	12/04	1/05	2/05	3/05	4/05	5/05	6/05	7/05	8/05	9/05	10/05	11/05	12/05	1/06	2/06	3/06	4/06	5/06	6/06	7/06	8/06	9/06	10/06	11/06	12/06	1/07	2/07	3/07	4/07	5/07	6/07	7/07	8/07	9/07	10/07	11/07	12/07	1/08	2/08	3/08	4/08	5/08	6/08	7/08	8/08	9/08	10/08	11/08	12/08	1/09	2/09	3/09	4/09	5/09	6/09	7/09	8/09	9/09	10/09	11/09	12/09	1/10	2/10	3/10	4/10	5/10	6/10	7/10	8/10	9/10	10/10	11/10	12/10	1/11	2/11	3/11	4/11	5/11	6/11	7/11	8/11	9/11	10/11	11/11	12/11	1/12	2/12	3/12	4/12	5/12	6/12	7/12	8/12	9/12	10/12	11/12	12/12	1/13	2/13	3/13	4/13	5/13	6/13	7/13	8/13	9/13	10/13	11/13	12/13	1/14	2/14	3/14	4/14	5/14	6/14	7/14	8/14	9/14	10/14	11/14	12/14	1/15	2/15	3/15	4/15	5/15	6/15	7/15	8/15	9/15	10/15	11/15	12/15	1/16	2/16	3/16	4/16	5/16	6/16	7/16	8/16	9/16	10/16	11/16	12/16	1/17	2/17	3/17	4/17	5/17	6/17	7/17	8/17	9/17	10/17	11/17	12/17	1/18	2/18	3/18	4/18	5/18	6/18	7/18	8/18	9/18	10/18	11/18	12/18	1/19	2/19	3/19	4/19	5/19	6/19	7/19	8/19	9/19	10/19	11/19	12/19	1/20	2/20	3/20	4/20	5/20	6/20	7/20	8/20	9/20	10/20	11/20	12/20	1/21	2/21	3/21	4/21	5/21	6/21	7/21	8/21	9/21	10/21	11/21	12/21	1/22	2/22	3/22	4/22	5/22	6/22	7/22	8/22	9/22	10/22	11/22	12/22	1/23	2/23	3/23	4/23	5/23	6/23	7/23	8/23	9/23	10/23	11/23	12/23	1/24	2/24	3/24	4/24	5/24	6/24	7/24	8/24	9/24	10/24	11/24	12/24	1/25	2/25	3/25	4/25	5/25	6/25	7/25	8/25	9/25	10/25	11/25	12/25	1/26	2/26	3/26	4/26	5/26	6/26	7/26	8/26	9/26	10/26	11/26	12/26	1/27	2/27	3/27	4/27	5/27	6/27	7/27	8/27	9/27	10/27	11/27	12/27	1/28	2/28	3/28	4/28	5/28	6/28	7/28	8/28	9/28	10/28	11/28	12/28	1/29	2/29	3/29	4/29	5/29	6/29	7/29	8/29	9/29	10/29	11/29	12/29	1/30	2/30	3/30	4/30	5/30	6/30	7/30	8/30	9/30	10/30	11/30	12/30	1/31	2/31	3/31	4/31	5/31	6/31	7/31	8/31	9/31	10/31	11/31	12/31	1/32	2/32	3/32	4/32	5/32	6/32	7/32	8/32	9/32	10/32	11/32	12/32	1/33	2/33	3/33	4/33	5/33	6/33	7/33	8/33	9/33	10/33	11/33	12/33	1/34	2/34	3/34	4/34	5/34	6/34	7/34	8/34	9/34	10/34	11/34	12/34	1/35	2/35	3/35	4/35	5/35	6/35	7/35	8/35	9/35	10/35	11/35	12/35	1/36	2/36	3/36	4/36
--	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-------	-------	-------	------	------	------	------

2614	18	Grunnco Co 1	13	19%	19%	19%	19%	25%	20%	LoneStar 1	24	10%	19%	19%
4714	32	GILFHD 20	130	40	40%	40	40%	105	20%	LoneStar 2	24	25%	25	25%+ 1%
7414	65	GILFHD 20	4	71%	71%	70%	70%	21%	18	LoneStar 3	105	105	105	105
8414	65	GILFHD 20	4	71%	71%	70%	70%	21%	18	LoneStar 3	105	105	105	105
8414	65	GILFHD 20	4	71%	71%	70%	70%	21%	18	LoneStar 3	105	105	105	105
32	20%	GILFHD 20	512	27%	27%	27%	27%	55%	51%	LIL 01 4.25	270	54	54	54

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Pilots Become Milwaukee Brewers As Federal Referee Approves Sale

SEATTLE, April 1 (AP)—Baseball's one-year experiment, a field trial which began in courtrooms, was to die today with the scratch of a pen on papers changing the Seattle Pilots into the Milwaukee Brewers.

The action was due at 6 p.m. EST, before federal bankruptcy referee Sidney C. Vollin.

Vollin approved sale of the American League team to Milwaukee last night. The price tag was \$10.8 million.

The contract already had been signed and approved by the league, leaving the Brewers free to go about their baseball business.

Vollin approved the sale after saying the Pilots obviously couldn't pay \$3.13 million in debts and didn't have the cash to survive a second baseball season in Seattle.

That paved the way for the expansion team to open the 1970 season next Tuesday in Milwaukee against the California Angels.

Anti-Trust Fight

But the death of the Pilots also opened the way for a two-fronted attack on baseball's exemption from federal anti-trust laws.

William L. Dwyer, special assistant state attorney general, said Seattle and the State of Washington would press their \$82 million anti-trust damage suit which already had been filed in state court and was awaiting removal of the team.

That suit contends that the league violated the state's anti-

trust laws by excluding competitors from the baseball business and restricting trade in various areas. As a result of the alleged anti-trust violations, the state, city and its citizens and business will suffer economic injury, the suit argues.

Washington's two powerful Democratic senators—Warren G. Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson—have said they will introduce legislation taking away baseball's anti-trust immunity as soon as Congress reconvenes next week.

There was no doubt that the club couldn't meet its debts as they came due and soon would be insolvent, Vollin said. With the baseball season only a week away, the Pilots were in an emergency situation, he added.

Deficit Financing

The only other solution was to force the American League to carry the team and with it deficit financing amounting to over \$5 million during the next three years.

Vollin said it would be unfair to make the league bear that kind of financial burden with the team's only hope of profit, King County's \$40 million domed stadium, itself in a legal bind.

The State Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the site selection for the stadium should go on a May ballot pending a court test.

Vollin said he was aware of the unique nature of baseball, but that didn't alter the fact that the team couldn't pay its bills, no matter how it got into the financial mess in the first place.

In New York, Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn said "no comment" to the entire Seattle-Milwaukee situation.

Brewers Delighted

But the newest American League executive, Allan "Bud" Selig, president of the Brewers, said, "We are delighted with the decision of federal bankruptcy referee Sidney C. Vollin."

Vollin cleaned up the last traces of the Pilots by appointing a receiver to take charge after the sale while the reorganization was going on. He also ordered that any distribution of funds from the sale of the Pilots be made only on the order of his court.

Chances of a review of Vollin's decision appeared slim since Washington would have to put up a bond of at least \$20 million.

Dwyer, who had pressed for an order making the league take over the club's operations, said after the decision the state would proceed "full steam ahead" with its suit. But that head of steam apparently will take time to build.

Kuhn answered, "I don't know and I don't much care." As a lawyer, however, Kuhn did explain that a grand jury does not indict, "it indicts or it doesn't indict, that's all-absolve and there's a big difference," he said.

Hart, Allison Cut

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—The San Francisco Giants shipped Jim Ray Hart, an injury-plagued slugger who averaged nearly 30 home runs a year from 1964 through 1968, to Phoenix of the Pacific Coast League and Minnesota asked waivers on Bob Allison, one of three original Twins still with the club, as major league teams gave their rosters toward the regular season 25-man limit.

Other big-name outboard casualties included pitchers Dick Hughes and Jerry Johnson and outfielder Lee Thomas of St. Louis, pitcher Gary Nelson of Atlanta, outfielder Joe Lahoud of Boston and pitcher Sammy Ellis of Cleveland. Pitcher Rudy May, apparently upset over his demotion to No. 4 man in California's starting rotation, jumped the club in Tempe, Ariz., and returned to his Los Angeles home.

Three police officers and a patrol car were assigned to the Brazilian team's quarters south of downtown Rio de Janeiro to watch for suspects. At night the security force is increased by two.

"I am not afraid of being kidnapped," Pele said recently. "Why should I be afraid? Aren't the victims of the kidnappers always well treated? The only problem would be to remain in a small room for several days, and to go about the city blindfolded."

During the World Cup elimination matches in Venezuela last year Pele was guarded by four special security agents because of a similar threat.

NBA Playoffs

(Division Semis—Best 4 of 7)

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Pele, Brazil's World Cup soccer star, has been under tight security guard ever since police in Venezuela arrested a former guerrilla element who said a terrorist group planned to kidnap him during the World Cup soccer championship.

Three police officers and a patrol car were assigned to the Brazilian team's quarters south of downtown Rio de Janeiro to watch for suspects. At night the security force is increased by two.

"I am not afraid of being kidnapped," Pele said recently. "Why should I be afraid? Aren't the victims of the kidnappers always well treated? The only problem would be to remain in a small room for several days, and to go about the city blindfolded."

During the World Cup elimination matches in Venezuela last year Pele was guarded by four special security agents because of a similar threat.

The Scoreboard

CHES—A. Holgrade, grandmaster Boris Spassky of the Russian team defeated Bent Larsen of Denmark, the world chess player on the No. 1 board, in 17 moves as Russia led 3 1/2 to 1 1/2 points in the second round of the tournament with four matches adjourned. The Russians led 6 1/2 to 4 1/2 after the first round of the four-round match, in other matches:

2. Fischer (US)—Petrosian (USSR), adjourned.

3. Portisch (Hungary)—Korchnoi (USSR), draw.

4. Botvinnik (USSR)—Polugaevsky (USSR), draw.

5. Geller (USSR)—Geller (USSR), draw.

6. Reshevsky (US)—Smolov (USSR), adjourned.

7. Uhlmann (East Germany)—Taimanov (USSR), 6-1.

8. Matkovic (Yugoslavia)—Botvinnik (USSR), draw.

9. Naidorf (Argentina)—Tal (USSR), adjourned.

10. Karpis (Yugoslavia)—Keres (USSR), adjourned.

Bobby Fischer won the first round prize for his outstanding victory over Tigran Petrosian.

SOFTBALL—At Paris, with the Franco-American League opener, approaching April 11th, the Paris Am Clippens showed mid-season form in beating the New Mexican Phoenix twice, 4-1 and 6-3, last Saturday. The Marine outstayed the Sigma Mets, 2-1, in an Easter Sunday contest.

McLain's Suspension to End July 1, Kuhn Calls Star 'Victim of Scheme'

NEW YORK, April 1 (NYT)—Dennis McLain, who pitched 55 victories for the Detroit Tigers the last two seasons and who was suspended from baseball six weeks ago because he was involved in a bookmaking operation in 1967, has been suspended for three more months, Commissioner Bowie Kuhn announced today.

McLain will be allowed to resume his career on July 1, which means that he will miss 47 percent or less of the 1970 season. Of Detroit's 162 games, 78 are scheduled before July 1, but rainouts may cause some of them to be later, when McLain is eligible.

In terms of money, McLain's punishment may come to something between \$20,000 and \$30,000. He had agreed to a \$90,000 contract for 1970. Since players do not collect any salary during spring training, he will lose salary only between opening day next Monday and June 30, or 86 days of the 159-day baseball season. He will collect, therefore \$48,000 of his salary. The \$42,000 not received will reduce his tax obligations to a considerably smaller net loss.

Uniform Restriction

Until July 1, McLain will not be allowed to put on a uniform or work out with any organized baseball club. A pitcher, however, can keep himself in condition privately more effectively than a regular batter can. If he is ready to pitch on July 1 on his regular every-fourth-day schedule, McLain will still be able to make 23 starts during the regular season, which ends Oct. 1, and he would be eligible for any playoff or World Series the Tigers attain.

In explaining his decision and answering questions at a press conference at the Americana Hotel, Commissioner Kuhn stressed his intention to be both fair and compassionate. He said his investigations revealed that McLain, believing that he had invested \$5,700 in a bookmaking operation in Flint, Mich., was actually "the victim of a confidence scheme."

Punishment Fits Crime

Kuhn pointed out that there was a difference between intending to do something wrong, and succeeding in doing it, and that the two called for different punishments. He made the comparison between an "attempted murder" and a "successful murder." Although McLain did intend to become a partner, Kuhn said, he was duped and did not actually become one, and this made a difference in Kuhn's deliberation about what punishment to impose.

The commissioner also stressed

There was no doubt that the club couldn't meet its debts as they came due and soon would be insolvent, Vollin said. With the baseball season only a week away, the Pilots were in an emergency situation, he added.

Deficit Financing

The only other solution was to force the American League to carry the team and with it deficit financing amounting to over \$5 million during the next three years.

Vollin said it would be unfair to make the league bear that kind of financial burden with the team's only hope of profit, King County's \$40 million domed stadium, itself in a legal bind.

The State Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the site selection for the stadium should go on a May ballot pending a court test.

Vollin said he was aware of the unique nature of baseball, but that didn't alter the fact that the team couldn't pay its bills, no matter how it got into the financial mess in the first place.

In New York, Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn said "no comment" to the entire Seattle-Milwaukee situation.

Brewers Delighted

But the newest American League executive, Allan "Bud" Selig, president of the Brewers, said, "We are delighted with the decision of federal bankruptcy referee Sidney C. Vollin."

Vollin cleaned up the last traces of the Pilots by appointing a receiver to take charge after the sale while the reorganization was going on. He also ordered that any distribution of funds from the sale of the Pilots be made only on the order of his court.

Chances of a review of Vollin's decision appeared slim since Washington would have to put up a bond of at least \$20 million.

Dwyer, who had pressed for an order making the league take over the club's operations, said after the decision the state would proceed "full steam ahead" with its suit. But that head of steam apparently will take time to build.

Kuhn answered, "I don't know and I don't much care." As a lawyer, however, Kuhn did explain that a grand jury does not indict, "it indicts or it doesn't indict, that's all-absolve and there's a big difference," he said.

Hart, Allison Cut

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—The San Francisco Giants shipped Jim Ray Hart, an injury-plagued slugger who averaged nearly 30 home runs a year from 1964 through 1968, to Phoenix of the Pacific Coast League and Minnesota asked waivers on Bob Allison, one of three original Twins still with the club, as major league teams gave their rosters toward the regular season 25-man limit.

Other big-name outboard casualties included pitchers Dick Hughes and Jerry Johnson and outfielder Lee Thomas of St. Louis, pitcher Gary Nelson of Atlanta, outfielder Joe Lahoud of Boston and pitcher Sammy Ellis of Cleveland. Pitcher Rudy May, apparently upset over his demotion to No. 4 man in California's starting rotation, jumped the club in Tempe, Ariz., and returned to his Los Angeles home.

Three police officers and a patrol car were assigned to the Brazilian team's quarters south of downtown Rio de Janeiro to watch for suspects. At night the security force is increased by two.

"I am not afraid of being kidnapped," Pele said recently. "Why should I be afraid? Aren't the victims of the kidnappers always well treated? The only problem would be to remain in a small room for several days, and to go about the city blindfolded."

During the World Cup elimination matches in Venezuela last year Pele was guarded by four special security agents because of a similar threat.

NBA Playoffs

(Division Semis—Best 4 of 7)

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Pele, Brazil's World Cup soccer star, has been under tight security guard ever since police in Venezuela arrested a former guerrilla element who said a terrorist group planned to kidnap him during the World Cup soccer championship.

Three police officers and a patrol car were assigned to the Brazilian team's quarters south of downtown Rio de Janeiro to watch for suspects. At night the security force is increased by two.

"I am not afraid of being kidnapped," Pele said recently. "Why should I be afraid? Aren't the victims of the kidnappers always well treated? The only problem would be to remain in a small room for several days, and to go about the city blindfolded."

During the World Cup elimination matches in Venezuela last year Pele was guarded by four special security agents because of a similar threat.

The Scoreboard

CHES—A. Holgrade, grandmaster Boris Spassky of the Russian team defeated Bent Larsen of Denmark, the world chess player on the No. 1 board, in 17 moves as Russia led 3 1/2 to 1 1/2 points in the second round of the tournament with four matches adjourned. The Russians led 6 1/2 to 4 1/2 after the first round of the four-round match, in other matches:

2. Fischer (US)—Petrosian (USSR), adjourned.

3. Portisch (Hungary)—Korchnoi (USSR), draw.

4. Botvinnik (USSR)—Polugaevsky (USSR), draw.

5. Geller (USSR)—Geller (USSR), draw.

6. Reshevsky (US)—Smolov (USSR), adjourned.

7. Uhlmann (East Germany)—Taimanov (USSR), 6-1.

8. Matkovic (Yugoslavia)—Botvinnik (USSR), draw.

9. Naidorf (Argentina)—Tal (USSR), adjourned.

10. Karpis (Yugoslavia)—Keres (USSR), adjourned.

Bobby Fischer won the first round prize for his outstanding victory over Tigran Petrosian.

SOFTBALL—At Paris, with the Franco-American League opener, approaching April 11th, the Paris Am Clippens showed mid-season form in beating the New Mexican Phoenix twice, 4-1 and 6-3, last Saturday. The Marine outstayed the Sigma Mets, 2-1, in an Easter Sunday contest.

McLain's Suspension to End July 1, Kuhn Calls Star 'Victim of Scheme'

NEW YORK, April 1 (NYT)—Dennis McLain, who pitched 55 victories for the Detroit Tigers the last two seasons and who was suspended from baseball six weeks ago because he was involved in a bookmaking operation in 1967, has been suspended for three more months, Commissioner Bowie Kuhn announced today.

McLain will be allowed to resume his career on July 1, which means that he will miss 47 percent or less of the 1970 season. Of Detroit's 162 games, 78 are scheduled before July 1, but rainouts may cause some of them to be later, when McLain is eligible.

In terms of money, McLain's punishment may come to something between \$20,000 and \$30,000. He had agreed to a \$90,000 contract for 1970. Since players do not collect any salary during spring training, he will lose salary only between opening day next Monday and June 30, or 86 days of the 159-day baseball season. He will collect, therefore \$48,000 of his salary. The \$42,000 not received will reduce his tax obligations to a considerably smaller net loss.

Uniform Restriction

Until July 1, McLain will not be allowed to put on a uniform or work out with any organized baseball club. A pitcher, however, can keep himself in condition privately more effectively than a regular batter can. If he is ready to pitch on July 1 on his regular every-fourth-day schedule, McLain will still be able to make 23 starts during the regular season, which ends Oct. 1, and he would be eligible for any playoff or World Series the Tigers attain.

In explaining his decision and answering questions at a press conference at the Americana Hotel, Commissioner Kuhn stressed his intention to be both fair and compassionate. He said his investigations revealed that McLain, believing that he had invested \$5,700 in a bookmaking operation in Flint, Mich., was actually "the victim of a confidence scheme."

Punishment Fits Crime

Kuhn pointed out that there was a difference between intending to do something wrong, and succeeding in doing it, and that the two called for different punishments. He made the comparison between an "attempted murder" and a "successful murder." Although McLain did intend to become a partner, Kuhn said, he was duped and did not actually become one, and this made a difference in Kuhn's deliberation about what punishment to impose.

The commissioner also stressed

There was no doubt that the club couldn't meet its debts as they came due and soon would be insolvent, Vollin said. With the baseball season only a week away, the Pilots were in an emergency situation, he added.

Deficit Financing

The only other solution was to force the American League to carry the team and with it deficit financing amounting to over \$5 million during the next three years.

Vollin said it would be unfair to make the league bear that kind of financial burden with the team's only hope of profit, King County's \$40 million domed stadium, itself in a legal bind.

The State Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the site selection for the stadium should go on a May ballot pending a court test.

Vollin said he was aware of the unique nature of baseball, but that didn't alter the fact that the team couldn't pay its bills, no matter how it got into the financial mess in the first place.

In New York, Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn said "no comment" to the entire Seattle-Milwaukee situation.

Brewers Delighted

But the newest American League executive, Allan "Bud" Selig, president of the Brewers, said, "We are delighted with the decision of federal bankruptcy referee Sidney C. Vollin."

Vollin cleaned up the last traces of the Pilots by appointing a receiver to take charge after the sale while the reorganization was going on. He also ordered that any distribution of funds from the sale of the Pilots be made only on the order of his court.

Chances of a review of Vollin's decision appeared slim since Washington would have to put up a bond of at least \$20 million.

Dwyer, who had pressed for an order making the league take over the club's operations, said after the decision the state would proceed "full steam ahead" with its suit. But that head of steam apparently will take time to build.

Kuhn answered, "I don't know and I don't much care." As a lawyer, however, Kuhn did explain that a grand jury does not indict, "it indicts or it doesn't indict, that's all-absolve and there's a big difference," he said.

Hart, Allison Cut

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—The San Francisco Giants shipped Jim Ray Hart, an injury-plagued slugger who averaged nearly 30 home runs a year from 1964 through 1968, to Phoenix of the Pacific Coast League and Minnesota asked waivers on Bob Allison, one of three original Twins still with the club, as major league teams gave their rosters toward the regular season 25-man limit.

Other big-name outboard casualties included pitchers Dick Hughes and Jerry Johnson and outfielder Lee Thomas of St. Louis, pitcher Gary Nelson of Atlanta, outfielder Joe Lahoud of Boston and pitcher Sammy Ellis of Cleveland. Pitcher Rudy May, apparently upset over his demotion to No. 4 man in California's starting rotation, jumped the club in Tempe, Ariz., and returned to his Los Angeles home.

Three police officers and a patrol car were assigned to the Brazilian team's quarters south of downtown Rio de Janeiro to watch for suspects. At night the security force is increased by two.

"I am not afraid of being kidnapped," Pele said recently. "Why should I be afraid? Aren't the victims of the kidnappers always well treated? The only problem would be to remain in a small room for several days, and to go about the city blindfolded."

During the World Cup elimination matches in Venezuela last year Pele was guarded by four special security agents because of a similar threat.

NBA Playoffs

(Division Semis—Best 4 of 7)

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Pele, Brazil's World Cup soccer star, has been under tight security guard ever since police in Venezuela arrested a former guerrilla element who said a terrorist group planned to kidnap him during the World Cup soccer championship.

Three police officers and a patrol car were assigned to the Brazilian team's quarters south of downtown Rio de Janeiro to watch for suspects. At night the security force is increased by two.

"I am not afraid of being kidnapped," Pele said recently. "Why should I be afraid? Aren't the victims of the kidnappers always well treated? The only problem would be to remain in a small room for several days, and to go about the city blindfolded."

During the World Cup elimination matches in Venezuela last year Pele was guarded by four special security agents because of a similar threat.

The Scoreboard

CHES—A. Holgrade, grandmaster Boris Spassky of the Russian team defeated Bent Larsen of Denmark, the world chess player on the No. 1 board, in 17 moves as Russia led 3 1/2 to 1 1/2 points in the second round of the tournament with four matches adjourned. The Russians led 6 1/2 to 4 1/2 after the first round of the four-round match, in other matches:

2. Fischer (US)—Petrosian (USSR), adjourned.

3. Portisch (Hungary)—Korchnoi (USSR), draw.

4. Botvinnik (USSR)—Polugaevsky (USSR), draw.

5. Geller (USSR)—Geller (USSR), draw.

6. Reshevsky (US)—Smolov (USSR), adjourned.

7. Uhlmann (East Germany)—Taimanov (USSR), 6-1.

8. Matkovic (Yugoslavia)—Botvinnik (USSR), draw.

9. Naidorf (Argentina)—Tal (USSR), adjourned.

10. Karpis (Yugoslavia)—Keres (USSR), adjourned.

Bobby Fischer won the first round prize for his outstanding victory over Tigran Petrosian.

SOFTBALL—At Paris, with the Franco-American League opener, approaching April 11th, the Paris Am Clippens showed mid-season form in beating the New Mexican Phoenix twice, 4-1 and 6-3, last Saturday. The Marine outstayed the Sigma Mets, 2-1, in an Easter Sunday contest.

McLain's Suspension to End July 1, Kuhn Calls Star 'Victim of Scheme'

NEW YORK, April 1 (NYT)—Dennis McLain, who pitched 55 victories for the Detroit Tigers the last two seasons and who was suspended from baseball six weeks ago because he was involved in a bookmaking operation in 1967, has been suspended for three more months, Commissioner Bowie Kuhn announced today.

McLain will be allowed to resume his career on July 1, which means that he will miss 47 percent or less of the 1970 season. Of Detroit's 162 games, 78 are scheduled before July 1, but rainouts may cause some of them to be later, when McLain is eligible.

In terms of money, McLain's punishment may come to something between \$20,000 and \$30,000. He had agreed to a \$90,000 contract for 1970. Since players do not collect any salary during spring training, he will lose salary only between opening day next Monday and June 30, or 86 days of the 159-day baseball season. He will collect, therefore \$48,000 of his salary. The \$42,000 not received will reduce his tax obligations to a considerably smaller net loss.

Uniform Restriction

Until July 1, McLain will not be allowed to put on a uniform or work out with any organized baseball club. A pitcher, however, can keep himself in condition privately more effectively than a regular batter can. If he is ready to pitch on July 1 on his regular every-fourth-day schedule, McLain will still be able to make 23 starts during the regular season, which ends Oct. 1, and he would be eligible for any playoff or World Series the Tigers attain.

In explaining his decision and answering questions at a press conference at the Americana Hotel, Commissioner Kuhn stressed his intention to be both fair and compassionate. He said his investigations revealed that McLain, believing that he had invested \$5,700 in a bookmaking operation in Flint, Mich., was actually "the victim of a confidence scheme."

Punishment Fits Crime

Kuhn pointed out that there was a difference between intending to do something wrong, and succeeding in doing it, and that the two called for different punishments. He made the comparison between an "attempted murder" and a "successful murder." Although McLain did intend to become a partner, Kuhn said, he was duped and did not actually become one, and this made a difference in Kuhn's deliberation about what punishment to impose.

The commissioner also stressed

There was no doubt that the club couldn't meet its debts as they came due and soon would be insolvent, Vollin said. With the baseball season only a week away, the Pilots were in an emergency situation, he added.

Deficit Financing

The only other solution was to force the American League to carry the team and with it deficit financing amounting to over \$5 million during the next three years.

Vollin said it would be unfair to make the league bear that kind of financial burden with the team's only hope of profit, King County's \$40 million domed stadium, itself in a legal bind.

The State Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the site selection for the stadium should go on a May ballot pending a court test.

Vollin said he was aware of the unique nature of baseball, but that didn't alter the fact that the team couldn't pay its bills, no matter how it got into the financial mess in the first place.

In New York, Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn said "no comment" to the entire Seattle-Milwaukee situation.

Brewers Delighted

But the newest American League executive, Allan "Bud" Selig, president of the Brewers, said, "We are delighted with the decision of federal bankruptcy referee Sidney C. Vollin."

Vollin cleaned up the last traces of the Pilots by appointing a receiver to take charge after the sale while the reorganization was going on. He also ordered that any distribution of funds from the sale of the Pilots be made only on the order of his court.

